654

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

Health Department

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1963

by the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR,

and

COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE
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2 JAN 1967

To the Scottish Home and Health Department,
the County Council of Clackmannan and the
Town Councils of Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry
and Dollar.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for the year 1963 on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs therein, together with the Report on the School Medical Services.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

J. BORROWMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
Alloa.

April, 1965.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF
(As at June, 1964)

MEDICAL STAFF

ounty Medical Officer of Health	James Borrowman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
ssistant Medical Officers of Health	Patricia S. Warren, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
	David F. Baxter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SANITARY STAFF

ounty Sanitary Inspector	Pat. M. Robertson, M.R., San. A., A.R.S.H.
hief Assistant Sanitary Inspector	Alexander Ferguson, A.R.S.H.
ssistant Sanitary Inspectors	Alexander Davidson, A.M.Inst.P.C.
	Alan Crawford
lerkess and Typist	M. Kelly, + M. Banks

DENTAL STAFF

hief Dental Officer	A. Pirrie, L.D.S.
ssistant Dental Officers	D.B. Torrance, L.D.S. + E. Cochrane, B.D.S.
	F. McGonigal, L.D.S., D.D.O. (Part-time)
ental Attendants	M. Bauchop, E. Wilson, + E. Carruthers

WELFARE STAFF

ounty Welfare Officer	J. Craig, A.I.S.W.
lerical Assistants	Mrs. A. Broom, J. Hall

NURSING STAFF

ounty Nursing Superintendent	A.P. Walker, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.D.N.S.

HEALTH VISITORS

.S. Ferguson	Mrs. C. Kennedy
.M. Macdonald	Miss M. Guthrie (Tuberculosis)
.M. Somerville	Mrs. W. McDonald
rs. I. McLellan	Mrs. M. Stevenson
rs. C. Mearns	+Mr. A. Kennedy
rs. H. Bowman (Part-time)	

PART-TIME STAFF	AUXILIARY STAFF
rs. W. Stein (Assistant Nurse)	Mrs. D.A. Brand
	Mrs. A. Knox
	Mrs. Fairholm

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVES

lloa	Dollar
. Stewart (Senior Nurse)	A. Nicolson
. Beattie	
. Findlay	Sauchie and Fishcross
rs. J. McColl	+E.H. McLaughlan
rs. J. Fyfe (Part-time)	⁎E.M. Smith
rs. C. Sneddon (Part-time)	
rs. M. Gray (Nursing Assistant)	Tullibody and Cambus
lva and Menstrie	M. Henderson
	Mrs. E. Honeyman (Part-time)
. Macpherson	+C. Campbell
. MacKinnon	
. McPhie	Tillicoultry and Coalsnaughton
lackmannan, Forestmill and District	I. Ross
	J. Gullen
. Muthall	

PHYSIOTHERAPIST

E.B. Currie

DAY NURSERY

atron	J. Moffat

OFFICE STAFF

ief Clerk	N.P. Forsyth
erkesses and Typists	J. Galbraith, ⁎ M. Dick, J. Galloway, S. Broomfield, W. Dunlop, Mrs. J. Lowrie, Y. Reid, J. Cole, O. Campbell, + Mrs. A.McGuire.

PART-TIME STAFF

terinary Inspector	R.R. McNaughton, M.R.C.V.S.
rt-time Asst. Sanitary Inspectors:-	Alva - T.S. Bradbury; Dollar - ⁎ J. Beveridge; Tillicoultry - L.J.D. Smith.

+ Appointed during year ⁎ Resigned during year

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

1963

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

VITAL STATISTICS

	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tillicoultry	Landward
Population (Estimated), 30th June, 1963	41,893	13,932	3,948	2,025	3,995	17,993
Total Live Births Registered (including Illegitimate)	250	72	31	4	28	115
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence (including Illegitimate)	817	276	80	13	73	375
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Male	422	149	37	10	44	182
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Female	395	127	43	3	29	193
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Illegitimate	44	17	3	-	6	18
Stillbirths Registered (including Illegitimate)	1	-	-	-	1	-
Stillbirths Corrected for Mother's Residence	21	4	2	-	4	11
Marriages Registered	297	130	29	14	40	84
Deaths Registered	292	124	26	7	25	110
Deaths Corrected for Residence	446	169	47	19	44	167
Deaths Corrected for Residence Male	230	88	23	7	17	95
Deaths Corrected for Residence Female	216	81	24	12	27	72
AGES AT DEATH						
Under 1	21	11	-	-	-	10
1 - 4	5	2	-	-	1	2
5 - 9	1	-	-	-	1	-
10 - 14	4	1	-	-	-	3
15 - 24	5	1	-	1	1	2
25 - 34	4	1	-	-	-	3
35 - 44	10	4	1	-	-	5
45 - 54	28	11	2	1	1	13
55 - 64	81	32	13	-	4	32
65 - 74	136	48	16	7	10	55
75 - 84	113	40	13	7	20	33
85 and over	38	18	2	3	6	9
ALL AGES	446	169	47	19	44	167

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	County 1963	Scotland 1963
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	19.5	19.7
* Death Rate (All Causes - per 1,000 population)	11.3	12.6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	26	25.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	22	16.9
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	25	19.1
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 100 Live Births)	5.4	5.2
Death Rate from accidents in the home (per 100,000 population)	21	

* Adjusted for age and sex distribution.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

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	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tilli-coultry	Landward
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	1	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	1	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasms	79	31	7	3	8	30
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus	3	1	-	-	1	1
Anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other general diseases	2	-	2	-	-	-
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	66	26	2	3	10	25
Non-meningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system	6	3	1	-	-	2
Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	4	-	1	1	2	-
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	125	42	17	6	8	52
Other diseases of heart	5	4	1	-	-	-
Hypertensive heart disease	3	1	1	-	1	-
Other hypertensive disease	7	4	1	-	1	1
Other circulatory disease	16	5	2	-	3	6
Influenza	4	1	2	-	-	1
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	17	7	2	1	1	6
Bronchitis	21	9	1	1	2	8
Other respiratory diseases	5	1	-	1	-	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	2	-	1	-	3
Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	1	1	-	-	-
Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	2	-	-	-	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of liver	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other digestive diseases	1	-	-	1	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	4	1	-	1	-	2
Puerperal sepsis including abortion with sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other puerperal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	3	1	-	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	6	6	-	-	-	-
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	9	4	-	-	-	5
Pneumonia of newborn	1	-	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	6	2	-	-	-	4
Senility without mention of psychosis	5	2	-	-	1	2
Ill-defined and unknown causes	3	1	1	-	-	1
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	7	3	1	-	-	3
Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	-	-	-	3
Other road vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents in the home	9	3	2	-	1	3
Other violence	4	1	-	-	2	1
All Causes	446	169	47	19	44	167

Births. Two hundred and fifty live births were registered in the County, 578 live births were transferred in and eleven transferred out, making a total of 817 live children born to mothers resident in the area. Four hundred and twenty-two were males and 395 were females.

The resultant birth rate per 1,000 estimated population was 19.5 as compared with 21.5 for 1962.

Premature Births. The majority of babies born prematurely at home are transferred for hospital care and where this is not done a cot outfit is available. See Appendix No. 2.

Stillbirths. One stillbirth occurred in the County, the cause being registered as intra-uterine death (mother diabetic).

There were 20 stillbirths in hospitals outwith the County, 9 having been booked for confinement at home and admitted as emergency cases.

Causes of stillbirth included monstrosity, concealed and revealed accidental haemorrhage, macerated foetus, prolapse of cord, intra-cranial haemorrhage and extreme prematurity.

Maternal Mortality. - Nil.

Infantile Mortality. Twenty-one children died during the first year of life. Of these, 15 did not survive their first week. Though these figures show an improvement on the corresponding figure for 1962, they are still disappointing, particularly when considered in conjunction with the stillbirth rate. A number of expectant mothers are still postponing making arrangements for their confinement until late in pregnancy and may therefore not be getting full ante-natal care.

Comparable figures for the County in previous years and for Scotland are given below:-

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Scotland 1963
Infant Deaths	26	21	18	31	21	
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	30	30	22.1	35.3	26	25.6
Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 month)	17	12	11	20	18	
Neo-natal Death Rate (per 1,000 total births)	20	15	13.5	22.7	22	16.9
Stillbirths	21	19	18	23	21	
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	24	23	21.7	25	25	19.1
Peri-natal Death Rate (combined stillbirths and deaths under 7 days per 1,000 total births)	47	38	34.9	49	42.3	33.4

Causes of death/

Causes of death for:-

a) the babies dying in their first week were:-

	Under 1 day	1 day - 1 week
Congenital malformations	1	-
Prematurity	6	5
Asphyxia (Cord round neck)	1	-
Tentorial haemorrhage and prematurity	1	-
Cerebral haemorrhage	-	1

b) children dying later in their first year:-

	1 week - 1 month	Under 6 months	Over 6 months
Pulmonary Syndrome	1	-	-
Broncho-Pneumonia	-	-	1
Respiratory Infection	1	-	-
Gastro-enteritis	-	1	-
Congenital Heart	-	1	-

Marriages. The marriages numbered 297, equivalent to a rate of 7.1 per thousand estimated population.

Deaths. Deaths from all causes corrected for transfers numbered 446, giving a death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution of 11.3 per thousand estimated population.

Diseases of the heart and circulation continued to be the chief cause of death and were responsible for 35.87 per cent of total deaths.

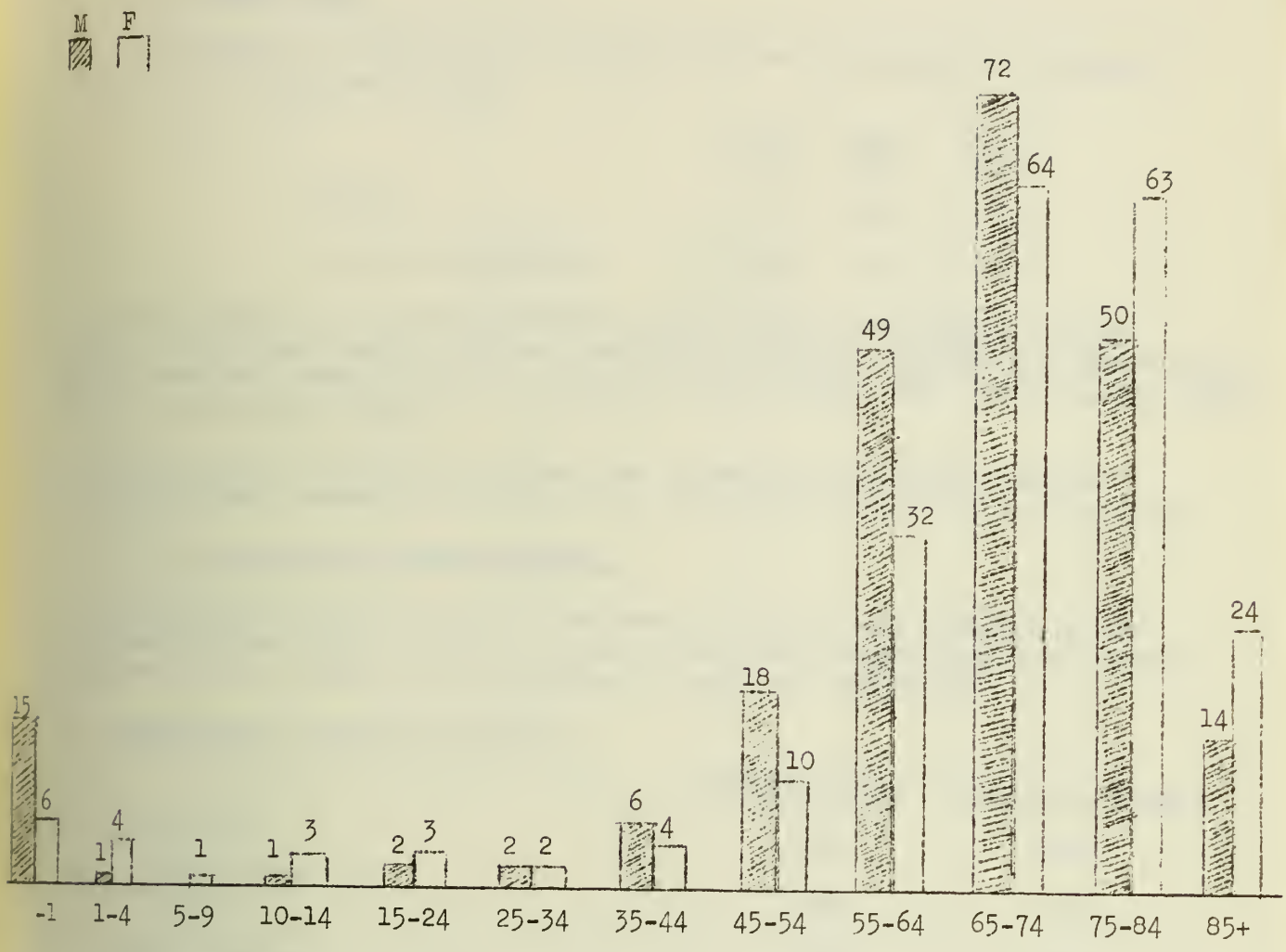
The relative importance of the various causes of death are unchanged and are shown below as a percentage of the total deaths:-

Diseases of Heart and Circulation	35.87%
Cancer	17.71%
Cerebral Vascular Disease	14.79%
Respiratory Disease	10.54%
Accidents in the Home	2.02%

Of the 79 deaths due to cancer, 18, all males, were due to cancer of the lung.

Ages at death are shown graphically overleaf.

Ages at death:-



A. Local Health Authority Functions.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) Child Welfare.

Ten Clinics continue to be held as before.

(b) Mother and Baby Homes.

There are no Mother and Baby Homes in the County.

(c) Welfare Foods.

There has been a very slight rise in the demand for National Dried Milk and Welfare Foods.

The total issues for this year and also for 1962 are shown below:-

	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin Tablets		Orange Juice	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Main Centre Alloa	6,323	7,537	684	755	499	564	5,031	5,472
Clinics	2,039	1,461	369	344	219	196	3,144	3,310
	8,362	8,998	1,053	1,099	718	760	8,175	8,782

(d) Dental Care/

(d) Dental Care.

The numbers of mothers and pre-school children attending for treatment alters little from year to year.

	1961	1962	1963
Mothers	110	109	104
Pre-school Children	104	101	106

The majority of pre-school children are brought to the Clinic for the relief of pain and usually require a general anaesthetic for multiple extractions. By the time they reach school age, very few - only about 12% - have complete decay free, deciduous dentitions.

The number of mothers who attend for conservative treatment remains regrettably small compared with those who attend for extractions and dentures.

(e) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal Clinics are held twice weekly at the County Hospital by the Area Obstetrician and his Staff. Patients who attend these Clinics are mainly those referred by General Practitioners for hospital confinement.

Attendances at Hospital Clinics.

	New Patients	Total Attendances.
Ante-natal	460	3,297
Post-natal	299	299
Gynaecological	351	1,065

A useful link is thus maintained with the hospital staff. Domiciliary visiting of expectant mothers is carried out by the Health Visitor for the appropriate district so that Mothers and Health Visitors are able to get to know each other before the baby arrives.

Five hundred and forty-nine mothers were confined in the local Maternity Unit at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Airthrey Castle, and 19 in other hospitals outside the area, so that 69.4% of the confinements were in hospital.

Mothercraft classes are held weekly in Alloa and in the Hillfoots area, primarily for mothers in their first pregnancy. Any expectant mother is welcomed. Attendances are still somewhat disappointing. It is hoped that young mothers-to-be will be encouraged to come to these informal gatherings where they can meet others in the same position as themselves and talk over any small problems with the Health Visitor.

2. Midwifery.

There is still a shortage of District Nurse-Midwives. Thanks are due to the members of the full-time staff and those who are giving part-time assistance for the ungrudging co-operation in the working of the County's Scheme.

There is no County Relief Nurse and "off-duty" periods and holidays have to be covered by another member of the County Staff. We are fortunate in the relatively short distance between one district and another, so that a midwife with a car can be available.

Nine Tecota Machines for the administration of Trilene are available and three Minnit Gas and Air Machines.

Work done by County Midwives/

Work done by County Midwives.

All cases were dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1946.

Confinements.

	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Removed to hospital during labour	Ante-natal visits
Alloa	38	32	16	654
Alva	5	27	5	271
Clackmannan	11	6	4	267
Dollar	4	1	2	63
Menstrie	1	3	3	63
Sauchie and Fishcross	20	9	5	256
Tillicoultry	22	22	11	483
Tullibody and Cambus	11	38	8	513
	112	138	54	2,570

Two hundred and fifty-one babies were delivered by County Midwives. One was a stillbirth.

3. Health Visiting.

During the year Health Visiting Staff was strengthened by the addition of one part-time Health Visitor and one male Health Visitor who gives a considerable portion of his time to work under the Mental Health Act. He is also available for visits where problems are more easily solved by a man.

Statistics of the work done are shown in Appendix No. 5.

4. Home Nursing.

All home nursing is carried out by Nurses holding "District Nurse-Midwife" posts, so that the shortage of staff referred to under the heading 'Midwifery' also applies in this field.

A more detailed analysis of the Home Nursing work is shown in the table in Appendix No. 6.

5. Domestic Help.

The Home Help Service continues to be much in demand, 101 part-time Home Helps having been employed during the year, as in 1962, and 280 households having received help compared with 276 in the previous year.

The main part of the work has again been for the "senior citizens" who appreciate the regular visits of their "helpers". Details of help given are shown overleaf.

	No. of Households			Average No. of days in attendance per household during the year			Average No. of Hours in attendance per household during the year.		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Confinements									
at home	20	13	13	16	10	7	67	52	37
at hospital	3	1	8	34	12	9	32	24	31
Acute Illness	24	18	11	56	67	100	162	173	261
Tuberculosis	3	-	-	165	-	-	374	-	-
Aged and Chronic Sick	203 (Incl. 2 T.B.& 27 Blind)	238 (Incl. 35 blind)	171 (Incl. 25 blind)	155	150	203	435	414	541
Blind	28	36	27	277	215	254	656	635	749
Domestic Circumstances	2	5	4	266	148	206	949	691	777

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

Some adjustments were made in the Programme for Vaccination and Immunisation which now reads as follows:-

Age	Child Welfare Clinic	Vaccine	
1 to 6 months	1st visit	Triple Vaccine (against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus)	1st dose
	2nd "	do.	2nd "
	3rd "	do.	3rd "
6 to 10 months	4th "	Poliomyelitis Vaccine (by mouth)	1st "
	5th "	do.	2nd "
	6th "	do.	3rd "
1 year	7th "	Smallpox Vaccination	
2 years	8th "	Triple Vaccine	Booster "
School entry	At School	Diphtheria & Tetanus	Booster "
9 years	" "	Diphtheria & Tetanus and Smallpox Re-Vaccination	Booster "
Over 13 years	" "	B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis	

Primary vaccination/

Primary vaccination against Smallpox now takes place after the first birthday and not in the first three months of life. This has meant, of course, a considerable fall in the number done during this year. Children born during the year will now have their Smallpox Vaccination in 1964 and not until the end of that year will it be known whether the change has meant any fall in the number of children vaccinated. Routine re-vaccination against Smallpox at age nine years was undertaken for the first time in schools.

Figures for immunisation with Triple Vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus still show that many children are being immunised later than they ought to be.

Children born in:	1960	1961	1962	1963
% Immunised	78%	70%	60%	56%

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Following the intensive campaign of Vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the previous year, the numbers dealt with during this year return to a more routine level.

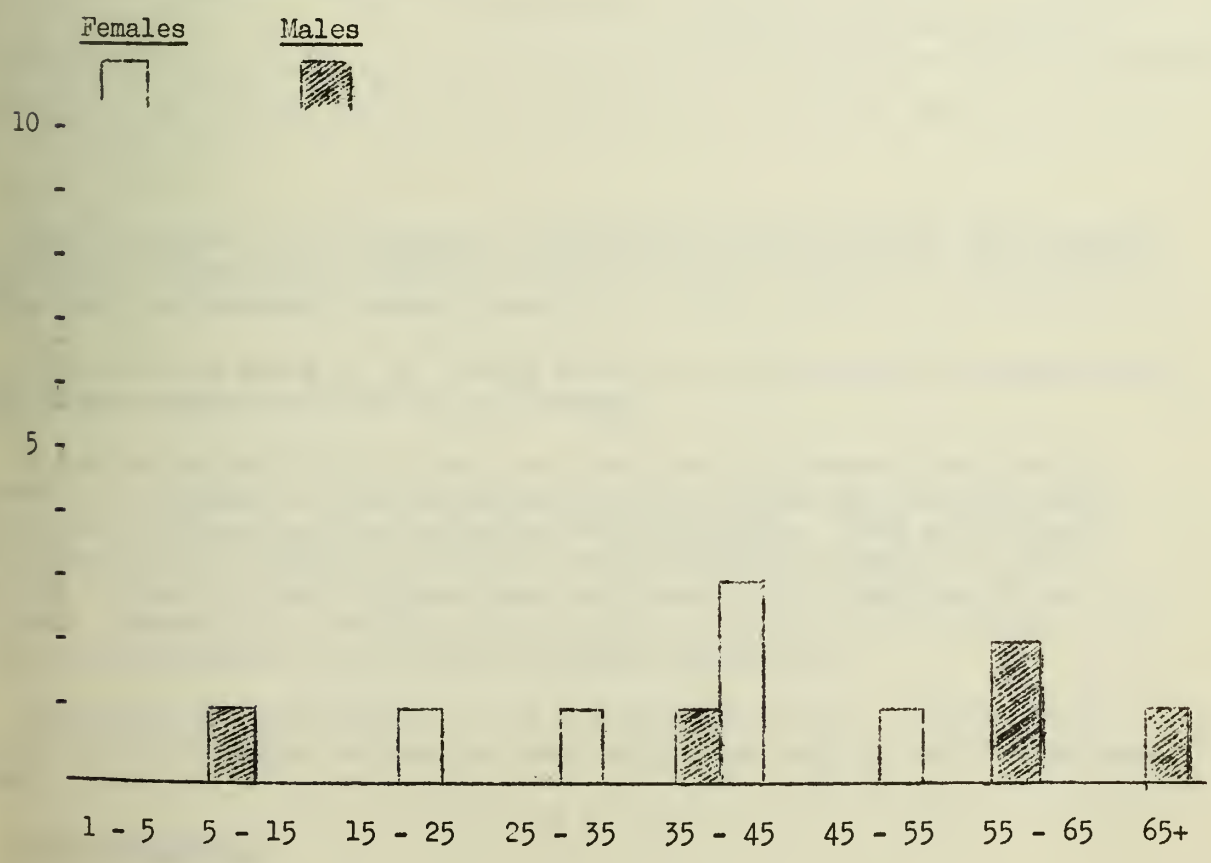
A special check was made by home visitation of all children for whom no Poliomyelitis Vaccination Records were available in this Office. According to the mothers statements, some 95% of all children born in 1961 and 1962 have been fully vaccinated against Poliomyelitis. Figures for all Vaccinations and Immunisations are shown in Appendix No. 11.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered during the year was 11, a decrease of 7 from the previous year. Five of the new cases were male and 6 female.

New Cases by Age and Sex



The incidence in the County compares with that for the whole of Scotland thus:-

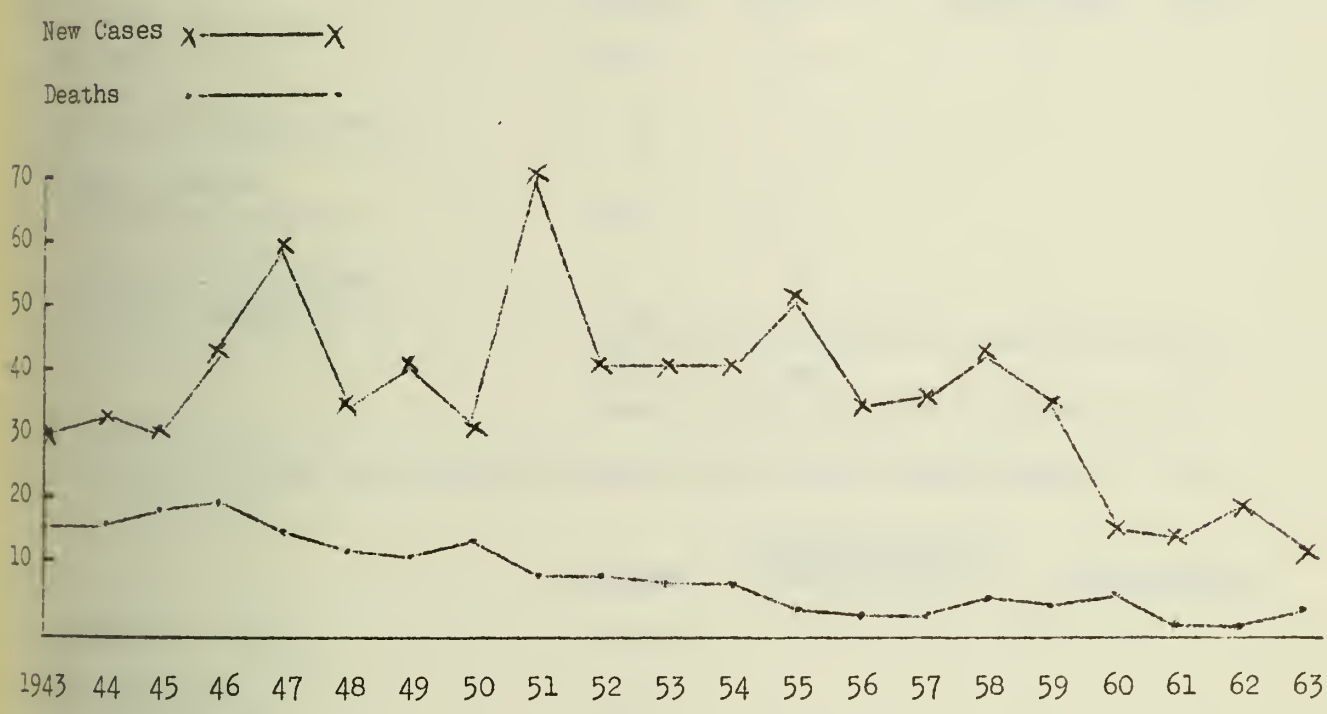
	Clackmannan County	Scotland
Incidence rate per 100,000 population	26.26	49*
Death rate per 100,000 population	7.16	9

* Provisional Notifications

There were 191 known cases in the County at the end of the year compared with 219 on 1st January.

There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The annual incidence of new cases and deaths is illustrated below.



Four new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and confirmed as follows:- Superficial glands, 2; Genito-urinary organs, 2. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

There were 25 cases in the County known to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 27 on 1st January.

Under the Schemes for the Care and After Care of Tuberculous Persons, vitamin food supplements were prescribed for most cases and free milk was granted to 8 tuberculosis patients for varying periods. Free school meals were provided for a number of children from tuberculosis families. When required, sputum bottles, disinfectants and home nursing aids were also provided. Priority was obtained for patients in need of re-housing under the Housing Points Scheme of the various Housing Authorities.

There were 324 attendances at the Alloa Chest Clinic. One thousand, two hundred and eighty-five routine home visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

Care Committee./

Care Committee.

Through the Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee for the Counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, 1 patient received assistance, and four patients, one accompanied by his wife and one accompanied by his wife and two children, were sent for holidays at seaside resorts.

Miniature X-rays.

Odelca Camera.

Contacts, School Leavers and persons concerned under the Protection of Children Scheme (e.g. Teachers) were X-rayed at Stirling Royal Infirmary.

Numbers done are shown in the table below.

	X-rayed	Referred for large film	Requiring further observation	Cases found
Contacts	219	30	1	-
T.T. Case Finding X-rays	3	-	-	-
School Leavers (Tuberculin Positive)	180	26	-	-
Protection of Children (Teachers, Staff, etc.)	39	2	-	-
	441	58	1	-

The following were X-rayed by large film at the County Hospital, Alloa.

	X-rayed	Requiring further observation.	Cases found.
Contacts	45	-	-
Superannuation	13	-	-
Pneumoconiosis	6	-	-
T.T. Positive	2	-	-
	66	-	-

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The Scheme for vaccination of contacts and of children approaching school leaving age continued unchanged and numbers tested and vaccinated are shown in the table overleaf.

	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated during 1963	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nurses	-	7	-	-	-	-
Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts	25	20	24	15	54	38
Special Groups not included in above (a) School Leavers	366	352	267	282	267	282
(b) New Born Babies	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Of the school leaving age group 97.82 per cent accepted testing and vaccination. Sixteen per cent were Tuberculin Positive on testing compared with 17 per cent the previous year.

One hundred and seven home visits were made by the doctors and nursing staff of the Health Department in respect of B.C.G. Vaccination.

Chiropody.

The Chiropody Services provided by various Voluntary Committees throughout the County continued unchanged. Full details of the Services were furnished in the Report for 1961.

Health Education.

Various Organisations were given talks on health subjects by members of the Health Department Staff. The Prevention of Accidents Committee continued to function and several members gave talks and film shows to preformed audiences.

8. Control of Infectious Diseases.

Notifications of Infectious Disease numbered 100 compared with 84 last year.

Notifications were as follows:- Pneumonia, Acute Primary, 64; Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal, 11; Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable) 1; Dysentery, 17; Scarlet Fever, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Food Poisoning, 1; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1; Whooping Cough, 2.

Of recent years, a disease known as epidemic or winter vomiting has been noticeable mainly amongst children. An outbreak occurred this year in the County in October, and was particularly noticeable in the way it affected a school boarding house. Two adjacent boarding houses are joined by a common kitchen; in one house no illness occurred; in the other, 50 out of 59 boys were affected. All meals were prepared in a central kitchen by the same kitchen staff and were served to both houses in their separate dining halls. This showed clearly that the illness was not food poisoning.

Of/

Of the 50 boys affected, 19 had vomiting alone; 22 had vomiting and diarrhoea; 5 had diarrhoea only and 4 felt nauseated and ill but had neither vomiting nor diarrhoea. The illness in some cases was extremely sudden in onset and although of a temporary nature lasting one or two days, sometimes three, and with no apparent complications. An outbreak of this intensity in a boarding house presents obvious difficulties. All samples sent for Laboratory examination proved completely negative. The occurrence of cases in the boarding house suggest an air-borne infection with an incubation period of approximately 24 hours. This illness is presumed to be due to a virus as yet unidentified.

Venereal Diseases.

The return of cases resident in this Area and treated at Stirling and Falkirk Centres is shown below.

	Male	Female
Falkirk Royal Infirmary:-		
Non-Specific Urethritis	1	-
Non-venereal Conditions	1	-
Total	2	-
Stirling Royal Infirmary:-		
Gonorrhoea	3	-
Syphilis	-	1
Non-Specific Urethritis	4	-
Non-Venereal Conditions	1	-
Total	8	1

9. Mental Health Service.

The work of adaptation of Cowden Park House for conversion into an Occupation Centre was got under way during the year and the building should be ready for use in 1964.

The Male Nurse sponsored for Health Visitor Training joined the Staff in July. Trained in both Mental and General Nursing and now Health Visiting, his main work will be in the Mental Health Service, in domiciliary visitation and in liason with the Hospital Staffs.

Bellsdyke Mental Hospital.

Admissions in recent years are shown in the following table:-

Admissions	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Certified	11	9	7	5	7	8	7
Voluntary and Informal	40	44	40	33	55	67	57
Total	51	53	47	38	62	75	64

Out-Patient Psychiatric Clinics are held at Bellsdyke, Stirling Royal Infirmary and Falkirk Royal Infirmary.

Child Guidance Clinic/

Child Guidance Clinic.

Dr. Russell and members of his Staff from Bellsdyke continued with this Clinic monthly in the Health Department. A breakdown of the year's work in the Clinic is shown below.

Number of children attending:
(a) under 5 years - 6
(b) 5 - 12 years - 30
(c) 12+ years - 4
Total - 40

Total number of attendances by children - 175

Number on waiting list - Nil

Number of children who ceased treatment during year - 27

Number of new cases during year - 29

Sources of referral of children:
(a) school doctors - 4
(b) Hospitals and G.P's - 22
(c) Courts and probation officers - Nil
(d) Teachers - 2
(e) Parents - Nil
(f) Children's officers - Nil
(g) Speech Therapists - Nil
(h) Youth employment officers - Nil
(i) Other agencies - 1

Classification of children: Children who have:
(a) Behaviour problems - 12
(b) Problems of habit and maturation - 7
(c) Neurotic disturbances - 3
(d) Psychosomatic disturbances - Nil
(e) Psychotic disturbances - 3
(f) No psychiatric disturbances - 4

Treatment of children: Number who (a) received psychotherapy:
(i) 10 or more treatment sessions - Nil
(ii) 4 - 9 treatment sessions - 8
(iii) under 4 treatment sessions - 17

(b) were recommended to attend special school or hostels - Nil

(c) were the subject of advice to parents, school, courts etc. - 23

(d) were unco-operative - 6

10. Work under Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act.

The Day Nursery continues to have a waiting list of children whose mothers wish to work and need help with the day time care of their children.

It has been possible, however, to admit any child for whom admission was sought under the "priority headings", i.e. children who have only one parent, children whose mother is ill and children recommended by the County Medical Officer or a General Practitioner.

Number of children on the register at 31st December, 1963 - 64

Average daily attendance - 44

The Nursery is a training school for Nursery Nurses.

No application has been received for registration as a Child Minder, and no registrations were in force at the end of 1963.

B. School Health Service/

B. School Health Service - See Page 63.

C. Port Health Administration.

As noted in last year's Annual Report, the Port closed on 27th July, 1961, and has not been re-opened.

D. Food Supply. - See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

E. National Assistance Act, 1948 - See County Welfare Officer's Report.

F. Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

No applications for registration were received under this Act.

REPORT BY COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

General Welfare

During the year there has been a promising increase in the activities of Voluntary Bodies concerned with the welfare of the aged, in the County viz. in July of this year at a public meeting called for the purpose, The Abbeyfield Alloa (and District) Society Ltd. was formed. It is hoped that the Society will, when property is acquired, assist those lonely and elderly persons who for various reasons, do not wish to enter Local Authority residential accommodation.

The Alloa Division of the Clackmannan and Kinross Branch of the British Red Cross Society, started at the end of the year, a Sitters-In service for old people. This service is primarily to assist those who are responsible for an old person who cannot be left alone in the house, and are unable to get help from any other source. This would enable those responsible to get out occasionally during the day.

Alloa Old People's Welfare Committee started a similar service at the same time, catering for night sitters-in.

Both the above services will be of immense value to relatives who undertake the task of nursing an elderly person at home, and could be profitably copied by other Voluntary Bodies in the County.

In response to the Scottish Home and Health Department Circular No.66/63, a meeting with representatives of local voluntary organisations and representatives of the County Council was arranged, to discuss the provision of services for local health and welfare and to what extent duplication might be avoided by co-ordinated co-operation. The recommendation from this meeting was, that a Council of Social Service for Clackmannanshire be set up.

The Pilot Survey referred to in the Report for 1962 was carried out over a period of twelve weeks on a door to door basis. The results from the figures obtained, shows that 15% of that population were over pensionable age whilst 11.5% were over 65. The latter figure should be an excellent guide for assessing the County's future requirements for Residential Accommodation purposes. In the survey no additional need was found to exist for Chiropody or Meals on Wheels.

A further Survey, for comparison purposes is to be made in a Landward part of the County, commencing in the early part of the year.

Accommodation/

Accommodation

After many frustrating years, the commencement of the building at the County's new Home is in sight. It is hoped by the end of the coming year, rapid strides in construction will have taken place.

Type of Accommodation	In premises managed by the Hospital Boards	In premises managed by other Local Authorities	In premises managed by Voluntary Bodies	Grand Total
Number of Admissions	3	-	4	7
Number of Discharges	5	2	2	9
Number Resident at 31st December, 1963	11	1	27	39

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

During the year 727 domiciliary visits were made to the blind and partially sighted persons on the County Registers.

Detailed particulars of registered blind and partially sighted persons at 31st December, 1963, are attached.

etailed particulars of registered blind and partially sighted persons at 31.12.63.

	0 - 4		5 - 17		18 - 39		40 - 59		60 - 69		70+		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
mber on Register	-	-	3	3	1	6	9	8	9	13	31	59	53	89	142
der School Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
t Blind School	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
educable	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
open employment	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5
sheltered employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
ained but unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
t trained but trainable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
available for employment r incapable of work	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	6	8	13	31	59	46	80	126
aminations by phthalmologist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	18	4	21	25
und to be blind within he meaning of the Act	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	2	10	12
-examinations by phthalmologist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	18	8	18	26
w cases found to be lind after re-examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
-certified after -examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3
nsfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
nsfers out	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	4
ths during the year	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	3	12	15
ber on Partially ghted Register	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	4	18	10	19	29

Physically Handicapped Persons (Other than Blind, Deaf and Dumb)

In the Pilot Survey, mentioned in the Report for 1962, the results from the figures obtained, shows that 14% of the population, of that particular area, stated that they had some form of handicap. Further investigation of these cases will be made to see what assistance can be given to overcome their disability.

Two hundred and seventy seven visits were made to handicapped persons mainly in connection with the provision of structural alterations and portable adaptions. A total of 32 new cases were provided with a variety of gadgets to aid their independence viz - handrails, toilet aids, bath seats and a hydraulic lifter.

Holidays were provided for three cases, under the Red Cross Scheme, at the Dunbar Centre. It is hoped to send more cases when the permanent holiday centre is opened at North Berwick in 1964.

As about 50% of the handicapped persons on the register are of pensionable age, it would appear that more thought should be given to planning and siting of old persons houses. Interior fittings should also be planned for increasing frailty, comfort and safety, e.g. toilets not so close to the wall, plus built in handrails; seats, handrails and flexible pipe or rose spray in showers; lower baths with built in handrails; prepayment gas meters at a height which does not require bending or stretching; windows with safety snibs which can be left open for ventilation purposes without giving access to intruders; above all draft proof doors.

Section 47 - Removals

During the year there were no removals under this Section of the Act.

Section 48 - Care and Protection of Property

Arrangements were made for the protection of the effects of seven cases who were admitted to hospitals and residential accommodation.

Section 50 - Burials

Five burials were carried out, under the provision of the Act, of bodies unclaimed by relatives.

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

ANNUAL REPORT.

by the

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

for the year 1963.

The Scottish Home and Health Department,
The Convener and Members Clackmannan County Council, &
The Provosts, Magistrates and Members of the Town Councils of
Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry and Dollar.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As required by statute I enclose my Annual Report for 1963 on the sanitary conditions of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs therein.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Pat. M. Robertson.

County Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
ALLOA.

CLACKMANNAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

Annual Report by the County Sanitary Inspector for 1963.

Milk and Dairies.

In the report for 1962 it was forecast that schemes for modernisation of equipment and premises would gather momentum quickly and so it proved in 1963. Seven applications for the installation of bulk tanks were dealt with and approved. At the end of the year there were eight bulk tanks in use in the county representing just under one third of the total registered dairy producers.

The bulk tanks now in use are at :-

Parkhead Farm, Sauchie.
Jellyholm Farm, Sauchie.
Devonknowes Farm, Coalsnaughton.
Muircot Farm, Coalsnaughton.
Balhearty Farm, Coalsnaughton.
Menstrie Mains Farm, Menstrie.
Ditch Farm, Tullibody.
Tillicoultry Mains Farm, Tillicoultry.

It was found possible when consideration was being given to the installation of tanks, to arrange for other works to be carried out on the farms and therefore additional improvements were secured.

At the end of the year further schemes involving the installation of bulk tanks were under consideration along with modernisation proposals for a further two farms. It would seem reasonable to suggest that in the not too distant future practically all the farms in the county will have changed over their milking methods to include bulk tanks with the necessary ancillary equipment.

A nuisance arose during the year from silage effluent from one farm near Sauchie. Self-feed silage and a cubicle system is in operation in the farm. The liquor tanks became overloaded and the contents spilled over. Some of the effluent found its way down a roadside ditch to the Brothie Burn creating unpleasant conditions near the Railway Bridge at Sauchie.

The farmer was warned and remedial measures were taken but it was clear that the only solution was the enlargement of the storage tanks. An undertaking to this effect was given by the farmer.

This is a situation which will require to be watched carefully. More and more farmers will be turning to this intensive method of farming where self-feed silage is used with the resultant dangers from highly concentrated liquor.

At the moment there are no regulations about minimum tanks sizes for these premises. Although this Department does give advice there is no obligation on farmers to accept it. It would seem that with experience gained over the last few years it might now be possible for the Department of Agriculture to lay down minimum tank sizes for the storage of liquor, depending upon the acreage cultivated and the number of beasts in the farm. This would ensure at least that there was a margin available in liquor tanks and that all authorities were proceeding on the same formula.

Despite repeated warnings farmers do not yet apparently appreciate just how strong and intractable an effluent silage liquor produces. Only a small quantity discharged into a stream can have a highly polluting effect./

In residential areas adjoining these farms the smell from silage and silage liquor can be most offensive to householders. There is some doubt if it is so offensive as to be a nuisance and this may be just another example of the price which has to be paid in the name of progress.

Undoubtedly the milk industry both on the production and processing sides is still in a state of flux and developments have by no means come to an end. It is indeed astonishing to look back only twenty years and to view the changes which have taken place.

It was unfortunately necessary to take action against one dairy producer whose record of sampling was most unsatisfactory. After considering the case the Health Committee decided to suspend the dairyman's licence to produce "T.T." milk for three months. An appeal was lodged with the Secretary of State but this was dismissed. The case was all the more unfortunate because once again the county had an excellent sampling record for the year. This merely underlines the fact that given reasonable attention to detail there is no reason at all why the bacteriological standards cannot be complied with.

Indeed there seems good reason for suggesting now that the standards laid down could be tightened up without detriment to farmers.

Draft regulations amending the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order were under consideration during the year and it was suggested in these that the B. Coli test should be dropped for certain grades of milk. Many held the view that this test of all tests should be retained. The idea too that a new grade of Milk - "Super Certified" should be introduced was hardly well received. It is felt that Certified as a grade should be abolished completely if for no other reason that many T.T. milks are bacteriologically as good as, if not better than, "Certified" milk at present.

Other changes suggested by the draft regulations made it apparent that there was a danger local authorities would lose a considerable measure of control over dairy premises and this step too was, and should be, strenuously resisted. After all much of the credit for improvements in the production and supply of milk over the years belongs to the local authorities and their officers.

Few complaints were made by the public about the quality of milk supplied, which bears out the statistical analysis of the county's milk supply on the milk sampling record. There were a number of complaints however in another direction - from dairyman against the public! These complaints were perfectly justified and related to misuse of milk bottles. Some of these bottles were in a deplorable condition when returned. They had obviously been used for the storage and dispensing of motor oil, paraffin, and goodness knows what else. The best bottle washing machine in the world will not cope with all these situations and a considerable number of bottles require to be scrapped each year. This is bad enough, but there is always the chance - no matter how well run the plant - that one of these bottles will slip through the bottling plant placing the dairyman in a very difficult situation if a complaint is made against him.

The ideal milk receptacle has yet to be produced. Cartons are still expensive and retailers who have tried this method of distribution maintain that there is sales resistance to milk sold in this form. Returnable containers of any description hold hazards of the type mentioned above and dried milk is not generally popular.

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Maybe the ultimate solution is, as I have suggested before, the elimination of daily deliveries and a weeks supply being delivered at one time in a large container to be kept in a specially refrigerated unit in the house.

A full survey of all dairy premises in the County was carried out by the Area Food Hygiene and Dairy Officer of the Scottish Home and Health Department. This report was satisfactory.

General.

As will be seen from the sampling record a considerable number of samples were taken during the year. The Health Committee believe, despite suggestions to the contrary, that one of the most effective ways of keeping control of the situation is to ensure that every farmer knows that his milk is to be subject to examination at frequent intervals and this policy appears to have paid dividends.

There will be a reduction in the number of samples next year as with the rapid introduction of bulk tanks at farms and with a change in plant at the local S.C.W.S. creamery nearly all sampling will require to be done at the farms. This will restrict the number of samples which can be taken on any one day considerably.

At this stage it is worth noting that three separate laboratories are used by this authority. Milk samples for bacteriological examination are examined in Paisley, bacteriological water samples are dealt with in Glasgow and Food and Drugs samples in Edinburgh. The amount of travelling involved to these places is considerable and accounts for much "wasted" staff time. It is to be hoped that the day will not be too long delayed before there is a central public health laboratory within easy reach of this county.

No testing was done during the year for residual antibiotics in milk because of difficulties in finding a laboratory willing and equipped to do the necessary tests. Discussions were still under way at the end of the year in an effort to resolve this problem.

Pasteurisation Plants.

Early in the year the Holder type Plant at Gaberston owned by Mr. A. Nicol ceased production. The dairy premises were taken over by another producer and used only as a milk storage depot.

Later in the year a new pasteurisation plant operated by Mr. M. Nicol at Ochil Dairy, Tillicoultry was commissioned. This plant too is of the Holder type and is housed in a modern dairy.

The S.C.W.S. Plant at Sunnyside continued to operate satisfactorily during the year and many improvements were either under way or contemplated. These included the installation of a new 2,000 gallon tank to allow tanker lorries to discharge. A chilled water section is under consideration for the H.T.S.T. Plant and a new boiler installation is also likely to be provided.

The/

The plants operated well during the year. Seventy-four samples were taken, seventy passing all the tests.

In addition fifty-seven washed bottles were submitted for examination, fifty-six being classified as satisfactory.

Milk Sampling.

A table detailing sampling results for the year is given overleaf. As previously mentioned, 1963 was another record year. 610 samples of milk were submitted for examination and of this total 92.3% were satisfactory. This compares with 617 samples of which 92.1% were satisfactory in 1962.

Synopsis of Milk Sampling Results for the year 1963.

Month	T.T. Milk Produced within the County		T.T. Milk Pasteurised within the County		Totals	
	Taken	Satisfactory	Taken	Satisfactory	Taken	Satisfactory
Jan.	56	54	5	5	61	59
Feb.	79	79	4	4	83	83
March	50	47	10	9	60	56
April	51	49	6	6	57	55
May	55	47	12	11	67	58
June	42	36	8	8	50	44
July	40	32	8	6	48	38
August	18	16	4	4	22	20
Sept.	25	24	2	2	27	26
Oct.	54	48	6	6	60	54
Nov.	45	42	6	6	51	48
Dec.	21	19	3	3	24	22
Total	536	493	74	70	610	563
Percentage Satisfactory in 1963.		91.9%		94.8%		92.3%

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations.

Regular visits of inspection were paid to the 26 registered premises in the county. Only minor matters requiring attention were found on these routine visits and all were speedily rectified.

Twelve ice cream samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Two samples were reported as unsatisfactory. It was regretted that more sampling of this product was not found possible for reasons already adduced.

Ice cream vehicles were regularly examined and were generally found to be in good order.

There is a growing tendency for some ice cream producers to sell ice cream in bulk to vendors and this can lead to some complications if the ice cream does not conform to the required standards. Several cases of this nature occurred.

Ice cream vans selling 'soft' ice cream have become popular during the year and in the main there has been no difficulty in ensuring that equipment on vans for this product is kept clean and in good order.

Noise nuisance is still associated with ice cream vendors more so than any other form of street trader. To attract attention a variety of musical (?) permutations are used. This varies from raucous horns to whistles and musical chimes, - a real source of annoyance to those who do not appreciate this type of musical entertainment. The public are difficult to satisfy on this score however for, for every one who objects to the noise there are others who would complain bitterly if they missed the "ice cream man" because they didn't hear him!

One or two warnings were given to vendors and for a time at least these proved effective.

Undernoted is a table showing the position in respect of registration and withdrawals of licences for vehicles and premises along with a comparison for the previous year.

	Premises	Vehicles.
Number of registrations in force at end of 1962.	23 (26)	30 (24)
Number granted during year.	1 (1)	12 (9)
Number cancelled during year.	2 (4)	3 (3)
Number discontinued during year for other reasons.	- (-)	- (-)
Number in force at end of 1963.	22 (23)	39 (30)

Food and Drugs Adulteration Act 1956.

142 samples were taken during the year comprising 15 formal samples. Two samples of mince and one of sausages were reported as unsatisfactory in that they contained excess preservative and preservative outwith the permitted season.

The three butchers concerned were charged with the offences at Alloa Sheriff Court. All three plead guilty and fines totalling £20 were imposed by the Sheriff.

It seems that this has now become an annual 'game' in many parts of Scotland and the fines are merely looked upon by some butchers as a licence to carry on as before. The sooner this idea is scotched by the imposition of realistic penalties the better for all concerned.

No special examinations were found to be necessary during the year.

A list of the products examined is given below.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956.

Milk	Informal Samples taken	-	6
	Informal Samples satisfactory	-	6
Foods	Informal Samples taken	-	118
	Informal Samples satisfactory	-	118
Drugs	Informal Samples taken	-	3
	Informal Samples satisfactory	-	3
Whiskey	Formal Samples taken	-	6
	Formal Samples satisfactory	-	6

The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations 1962.

Mince	Formal Samples taken	-	6
	Formal Samples satisfactory	-	4
Sausages	Formal Samples taken	-	3
	Formal Samples satisfactory	-	2

Alloa Burgh Slaughterhouse.

There was a decrease in the number of beasts slaughtered, 8,064 compared with 9,110 the previous year. A table showing the number and types of animals killed together with the amount of meat condemned is given over.

Of the 55 beasts totally condemned a number of these were casualty animals or aged. There were 4 total condemnations because of tuberculosis and 2 cases of cysticercus bovis were discovered on post mortem examination. These bovis carcases were sent to cold store for the requisite period before being sold.

Meat inspection is carried out at the Slaughterhouse by the Superintendent assisted when necessary by the Staff of this Department.

New legislation, which will soon be effective, means that a stunning pen will require to be provided within the next two years and in addition other improvements will be needed to comply with the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat)(Scotland) Regulations 1963.

Unsound Food.

There was an increase in the amount of food condemned as unfit for human consumption or otherwise unsaleable during the year, 2 tons 9 cwts. compared with one ton 18 cwts. for 1962. There was no special reason for this increase. Most of the goods condemned were canned, and much of the waste was needless, arising from bad handling.

Table showing numbers of animals slaughtered and weights of meat condemned at Alloa Burgh Slaughterhouse in 1963.

CLASS OF ANIMAL	NUMBER KILLED	TOTALLY CONDEMNED		PARTIALLY CONDEMNED		ORGANS		TOTAL WEIGHT.
		NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	
CATTLE	2,825	17	7,474	23	1,255	636	12,289	21,018
CALVES	513	18	1,283	-	-	-	-	1,283
SHEEP	3,332	15	728	16	143	85	432	1,303
PIGS	1,394	5	1,116	13	131	79	420	1,667
TOTAL	8,064	55	10,601	52	1,529	800	13,141	25,271

Food Hygiene.

Progress continues to be made in this field but for many it is too slow. Each year, however, a satisfying number of applications are made for alterations to premises and equipment is continually being renewed. If the success of food hygiene depended soley on equipment and premises then work and worry would be halved at least. Methods of food handling are not progressing with the same speed as modernisation of premises.

Just how many warnings have to be issued to be effective? Is prosecution the only answer and if so at what stage should this be started? These fundamental questions have troubled the minds of many Sanitary Inspectors. What is the alternative? Education? But how much?

The Staff of the Department have always tried to be helpful and on visits of inspection have painstakingly pointed out faulty hygiene techniques and have given reasons as to why they were considered unsatisfactory. It is obvious, however, that the time devoted to this type of work is inadequate and if any real effect is to be achieved by educative methods then it can only be done by the wearisome round of repetition. In all 283 visits were paid to food premises.

It was unfortunately necessary to start proceedings against a baker for 11 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations. The baker pleaded guilty to the charges when the case was called in the Sheriff Court. A fine of £10 was imposed as the case was the first of the kind in the area. None of the offences libelled were trivial and the conditions complained of were a potential source of danger.

During the year a further survey of premises - mainly bakers and butchers was carried out by the Chief Food Dairy Officer of the Scottish Home and Health Department along with the Department's Area Food and Dairy Officer. Recommendations made by these officers were implemented where possible.

Investigations were carried out into mould growths on bakery walls and steam rooms. This is something of a national problem and the Scottish Home and Health Department through their Area Officer at Stirling, Mr. J. Bell, took a keen interest in the investigations. Valuable assistance was given in the study by the Micro-biological unit of the Distillers Company Ltd. from the Research Station at Glenochil and their assistance in this is gratefully acknowledged.

From the specimens procured it seemed that CLONOSPORIUM HERVARUM was probably the main cause of the growth but equally other strains could have been involved. It was unlikely, in any event, that one strain was in a prepondernace. The measures needed to control the situation, it was agreed, included adequate ventilation of premises, low humidity and low temperature. Where this was not possible smooth surfaces, adequate washing of walls with hot water containing a bactericidal agent and the use of anti-fungicidal paints was suggested.

These points will be borne in mind when giving advice on the construction of new bakery premises or reconstruction works on existing ones.

The public show a fair amount of interest in food hygiene if the reaction to talks given to pre-formed groups in any guide. It is a pity that more of them would not feel so self conscious about drawing attention to faulty practices in food shops which they frequent.

In the drive to ensure clean food all members of the public are Sanitary Inspectors and they could contribute more to making the campaign successful./

Only two complaints were received during the year. One related to premises and another to a mouldy pie which had been sold from a food van. On investigation it appeared that in the latter case a genuine mistake had been made because of faulty stock rotation in the wholesalers and other than issuing a warning it was felt that no further action was called for.

It would, however, be imprudent to suggest, that because there were only two complaints, there were not others which never came to the notice of the Department and in this, as in some other cases, statistics must be viewed with a degree of suspicion.

If anything there was an increase in the number of food vans operating in the area. Some from recognised trading bases such as shops, others of the free lance variety. It is estimated that the number of vans trading in the county is in the order of 130 but this is a difficult figure to check.

There appears to be no reason why ice cream vans require to be registered and subject to scrutiny before a registration certificate is issued yet vans selling boiled ham, pies and other perishables need not be registered. These vans are a constant source of worry to public health authorities. The oft heard questions are "Whose are they?" "Where are they?" "Where are they kept?" Registration would at least give the answer to some of these questions.

A large number of the vans are well equipped and in some cases are better than the shop premises from which they operate but there are others where there is a lot to be desired.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.

A detailed statement of the work carried out under this heading is given overleaf.

It was decided during the year to attempt a sewer survey in Alloa Burgh with a view to determining the overall position of rat infestation in the town. To this end the Department were assisted greatly by the Department of Agriculture. The general assessment of the position was satisfactory as there was no evidence of serious infestations. One or two surprises did, however, turn up, minor infestations being discovered in areas where they were not expected. Treatment measures were carried out and checked later.

It is hoped that it will be found possible to extend the surveys to other areas of the county so that further checks on control measures can be carried out.

The motor cycle provided for the Rat Catcher continues to give good service but in view of the amount of equipment, etc., to be carried it would seem more appropriate in due course to replace this vehicle by a small van.

Regular visits of inspection are paid by the Rat Catcher to premises likely to become rat infested. These premises include refuse tips, the slaughterhouse and sewage ditches.

In addition inspectorial staff of the Department note any signs of rat or mice infestation while engaged on other visits of inspection and rent collectors and clerks of works also report any signs of vermin. This together with information given by the general public allows a fairly clear picture to be built up of centres of infestation and the effectiveness of control measures.

Warfarin is still the main poison in use and it has acted satisfactorily.

Vermin proofing is, however, still a difficult subject to get across to prospective builders of houses, shops or stores and only limited success can be claimed in this direction.

Infectious Diseases.

There was only one outbreak of any note during the year. This occurred in a boarding school in the area where a number of boys in one dormitory were suddenly stricken with vomiting and diarrhoea. The illness only lasted two days or so. The incident was investigated along with the Medical Officer and there was no reason to suspect that any food, water or milk supply was implicated.

A total of sixty visits of investigation were made mostly in relation to cases of intestinal upset of unspecified origin. Arrangements were made for the collection of specimens from patients and contacts.

Despite the fact that in this report infectious diseases can be dismissed in a few sentences it should be always borne in mind, that there is always the possibility of a serious outbreak at any time and the staffing of Public Health Departments must be adequate to meet any such outbreak immediately. Until infectious diseases are eradicated completely in the world, there will be no certainity that a serious outbreak will not occur in this country. The facilities and means must, therefore, be available to contain and eliminate such a situtation should it arise.

Disinfestation.

No cases of bug or flea infestation were brought to the notice of the Department. This is a big advance on the position at even the end of the war. New and better housing contributes greatly to the elimination of distressing infestations which were no respectors of persons or property. Fifty one visits were, however, paid under this heading and disinfestation measures were carried out in respect of wasps, flies, cockroaches, silver fish, ants, and other insects.

Abstract of work done in 1963 under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

	Type of Property.				
	Local Authority Properties.	Dwelling Houses.	Business or Industrial Premises.	Agricultural Properties.	Total
1. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1963. (a) as a result of notification.	2	141	18	1	162
(b) Otherwise	13	10	4	2	29
Total	15	151	22	3	191
2. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	10	145	17	3	175
3. Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared (a) By the Local Authority.	10	137	13	3	163
(b) Otherwise	-	3	2	-	5
Total	10	140	15	3	168

Nuisances.

162 visits were paid under this heading. Complaints ranged over a wide field and in many cases had no direct bearing on public health. There was the usual miscellany of choked drains, dirty houses, offensive smells, minor defects in property and dumping of rubbish. In the main all were speedily remedied when brought to the notice of the persons responsible. In other cases direct action was taken to remove the cause of the trouble by the Department.

There were several complaints during the year again about a strong smell of gas in the Southern area of Alloa.

Investigations were made at the time of the episodes but it was not found possible to say with any certainty what the origin of the smell was. Several theories were held valid for a while but all collapsed under close scrutiny. Valuable assistance was given by the Alkali Inspectorate of the Scottish Department during these investigations. The position is being kept under constant review.

Complaints about smells are never exactly welcomed by the Sanitary Department. As often as not several fruitless visits are paid, the Inspector being told "it was really bad ten minutes ago!"

An example of the type of case which arises from time to time is worth reporting.

Early one evening a lady complained that she could not use her kitchen for a strong smell of ammonia which it was alleged was coming from a drain or sewer near the house. The complaint was investigated at once when it was noticed that there was a pool of liquid under the refrigerator. This proved to be the source of the smell as the expansion unit of the refrigerator has broken. Liberal use of hot water remedied the complaint.

Cleansing and Scavenging.

The six vehicles used on cleansing and drainage operations ran a total of 59,520 miles using 5,085 gallons of fuel oil averaging 11. 7 m.p.g. The Johnstone Suction sweeper covered 4,513.

The fleet has been standarised to Shelvoke and Drewry loaders and the most recent acquisition fitted with a power press is carrying out its duties well and is saving considerable time as the number of runs to the tip has been reduced from something like five to twice daily.

Consideration may well be given in the future to fitting the other lorries with compression units.

The establishment of 39 men involved in cleansing and drainage duties remained constant during the year. This total includes one foreman.

Once again rising costs were absorbed and the Department operated within its estimate.

The service operates daily throughout the year without fuss and with no flourish of trumpets. Indeed it operates so well that one complaint last year was from a tenant that on the previous day the refuse lorry had been half an hour early and this had upset the tenant's daily schedule!

A few complaints were received about the treatment of dustbins by Cleansing Department staff. It was alleged that bins were being abused. This is a double edged complaint for an investigation it was discovered that bins had been ill treated but only because refuse had been allowed to cake inside them through lids being left off by tenants. The staff were faced with the dilemma of half emptying the bins or using a bit of old fashioned brute force.

A severe winter did not disrupt the service but it put a big strain on street cleansing resources in lifting grit, etc., spread during the frost and snow.

Absence of staff from duty through illness, etc., accounted for 341 days which is slightly less than last year but is still the equivalent of the loss of one man for a year.

The Cleansing Department hardly ranks high in the 'popularity' stakes of a local authority - it rarely does. Yet it carries out an essential service and attention is only focussed on it when it grinds to standstill for one reason or another. Cleansing costs are unrealistic because basically they are far too low. Soon the public is going to demand even higher standards of collection and disposal and these demands are going to be difficult to resist. Indeed apart from the public interest they are overdue for the workers. The job of a refuse collector while essential is not overpaid and is hardly sought after with eagerness.

There is still a need for a well equipped cleansing depot with facilities for carrying out repairs to vehicles and providing suitable locker and shower accommodation, etc., for the men.

The premises mentioned in the report for 1962 proved to be unsuitable for the purpose and were adopted for use by some other Departments.

Refuse Disposal.

It became evident during the year that the foregoing resources available to the Landward Committee were fast drawing to an end and that other means of disposal would require to be considered. The same situation is obtaining in other local authority areas in the county. No further progress was made in relation to a disposal plant but this is a situation which must be faced up to soon.

Sites for tips are becoming scarce: those which are available are in the perimeter of the county and other sites in the centre of the county, while suitable at the moment could well be unsuitable in a few years time because of housing and other developments. A plant, therefore, seems the only way out of the present impasse.

Tipping in a satisfactory matter in any event is not satisfactory without suitable equipment, and an adequacy of top dressing. Neither is available. Tips tend to create nuisances in urban surroundings and they are becoming increasingly difficult to control satisfactorily by reason of the changing nature of refuse.

A refuse analysis was carried out during the year and the results are given overleaf.

1. Average density of refuse - 3 cwts. per cub. yd.
2. No. of cub. yd. per ton of refuse - 6·6
3. Approx. number of houses collected per cub. yd. - 16
4. Average analysis by weight of several test samples of domestic refuse:-

Dust..	37.6%
Cinder	19.4%
Kitchen waste, bones and vegetable matter.	11.4%
Paper.	10.4%
Tins and Ferrous Metals.	4.4%
Non-Ferrous Metals	0.7%
Rags..	0.9%
Bottles and Glass Containers..	4.9%
Cullet	3.4%
Cardboard	2.4%
Rubber	0.5%
Plastics.	0.4%
Other unclassified material	3.6%

In comparison with analyses carried out by other Local Authorities the foregoing figures show a strong similarity both in the composition of the refuse and in the fact that, while there has been a sharp drop in recent years in the weight of refuse collected, there continues to be a slight increase in the bulk of the refuse. Check weighings of a weeks refuse in February showed a tonnage of 146 against a tonnage of 173 for a similar period in December 1960 while the volume of refuse collected has remained substantially unchanged. This is a reduction in weight of 15.5%

The average yield of refuse per house varies greatly and would appear to depend on the district and day of collection. For instance it was found that on Tuesdays the average weight per house in the Redlands Road area of Tullibody was 40lbs. whereas on Thursday in the Craigbank area of Sauchie it was 23lbs.

In fact, from the observations taken it would appear that the weight of the collection made on Mondays and Tuesdays is on average about 8% greater than that made on Thursdays and Fridays.

Water Supply.

A total of 85 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination from the various water undertakings in the county. 78 were classified satisfactory, 5 were suspicious and 12 were unsatisfactory. In addition four chemical water samples were submitted for examination.

The two million gallon capacity reinforced concrete storage tank at Lipney is in operation now. The county demand served by the Loch Turret Works through this tank has provided the average 1½ M.G.D. with a peak draw off in the region of 2. 6 M.G.D. In order to prevent the maximum demand being reflected back to the temporary treatment plant at Turret Glen, the inlet flood valve at Lipney has been bridled to limit the draw off from Turret to a maximum of 1.55 M.G.D.

Consideration was given during the year to a proposition of a report by the Council's Consulting Engineers on the costs etc., of a new ring main for the Hillfoots area.

Acknowledgement is made of the Consulting Engineers assistance in the preparation of the foregoing relating to Tuaret, etc.

Work continued in Alloa Burgh on the extensive improvements to the water supply system for the town. When completed it will be possible to serve by gravity any part of the town and newer methods of filtration and storage are incorporated in the scheme.

Tillicoultry Town Council and the County Council Health Committee went on record as being in favour of fluoridation of water supplies, as an effort to prevent dental caries, and schemes to carry out this are under consideration at the present time.

Swimming Baths.

The swimming baths at Alloa which are open all the year and the baths at Alva which open during the summer months were well maintained during the year. 10 samples of water were taken from the ponds for bacteriological examination and all were reported satisfactory.

Both pools are well used and there is evidence to suggest that the popularity of these places might well increase considerably in the not too distant future.

Drainage.

A whole report could be written on this one subject alone - indeed many have been over recent years. Developments in the landward area of the county in particular have gone so fast that it is very difficult for the council's officials or consulting engineers to give an accurate picture of what capacities, etc., should be allowed for to deal with future growth. One estimate after another has had to be adjusted despite a feeling at the time that the allowance made was over generous.

I am indebted to Messrs. Babtie Shaw and Morton for the following statement on the position.

"During the year the contract for the connection of the drainage system of Fishcross to that of Sauchie was completed. Also completed was the sewerage system required for the private housing development at Sauchie by Messrs. Bett Bros. of Dundee.

Work on the Comprehensive Drainage scheme for the Burgh of Alloa and the landward area of the County was continued. The Scottish Development Department gave approval in principle for the proposals and at the moment are studying submissions with regard to apportioning costs. An official approach has been made to industrialists about their participation in the scheme and preparations for the letting of contracts for the sewerage work are well under way."

Also under examination were further proposals for a joint sewage works for the villages of Coalsnaughton and Devonside and the Burgh of Tillicoultry. Recent facts suggest that this scheme may be the subject of complete review.

Bacteriological Water Samples taken in 1963.

Area.	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Total
Landward Area	11	1	9	21
Alloa Burgh	22	1	-	23
Alva Burgh	9	1	1	11
Tillicoultry Burgh	10	1	-	11
Dollar Burgh	8	1	2	11
Private Supplies	4	-	-	4
Civil Defence (Storage tank)	1	-	-	1
Alloa Swimming Pond	10	-	-	110
Alva Swimming Pond	3	-	-	3
Total	78	5	12	95

Drainage developments as a whole took up a fair amount of staff time and resulted in many meetings with the Consulting Engineers who, as in former years, have proved most helpful and they have never rejected without very serious study criticisms or comments submitted to them on various aspects of the several schemes under review.

The first big stepping stone to progress in the drainage scheme will be the laying of the trunk sewer from Cambus to Alloa. This measure alone will go a long way to restoring the River Devon to its former prestige as a River of beauty and of recreation. Work on this should start late 1964 or early 1965 at the latest.

Turning to more mundane matters the Cleansing Department cleared 116 chokes in sewers during the year. From the objects retrieved which caused blockages it is inconceivable how some of them entered the sewer at all! Fortunately no excavations were required to remedy chokes.

The Pumping Station at Menstrie was maintained during the year without serious difficulty and the Department undertook the maintainance and running of another such station at Fishcross.

Twenty seven drains tests were carried out and it is of interest to note that because of the severe weather the first test to be carried out was towards the end of April.

Public Conveniences and Bus Shelters.

Regular attention was paid to the cleaning and maintenance of these properties. Once again the year was not without note so far as vandalism was concerned. The wash-hand basin in the convenience at Menstrie was shattered by a large boulder which must have required a considerable strength to lift. What this pointless destruction was meant to achieve or what protest was being worked off, if any, is impossible to determine. Other minor acts of vandalism such as broken lavatory chains, wilful choking of appliances, etc., were also recorded at various points.

Appeals to the public to report acts of vandalism are wasted and the situation will require to be tackled in some other way. This can best be done in the design stages by removing as many attractions to the vandals as possible.

Housing General.

Housing is still one of the most important functions of a Public Health Department and of a Local Authority. That considerable progress has been made in this area can be borne out by the figures in the 1961 Census.

In the Landward Area of the County, of the 4,989 householders 90.8% had exclusive use of hot and cold water, a fixed bath and a water closet. This is indeed a most creditable record.

Of the Burghs in the County, the position in Alloa was 79.3%, Alva 73.7%, Dollar 87.1% and Tillicoultry 81.2%

There is hope in the future in these figures and within the next five years there should be few, if any, unfit houses left.

Alloa Burgh.

No action was taken during the year to secure the closure of unfit houses. This was mainly due to the lack of new houses being available to re-house persons displaced.

It had been hoped that work would have started on the scheme to develop the Mar Policies thus providing the re-housing accommodation which was urgently required. Unfortunately at the end of the year there was no sign of work starting. This is the second year this comment has been made.

It is estimated that there are in the region of 80-100 houses in the town which still require to be dealt with by way of clearance or closure.

Landward Area.

Two houses were represented as unfit. In the main the unfit house is no longer a problem in this area. Some 40-50 houses are probably unfit. This represents only a fractional total of the number of occupied houses.

Alva Burgh.

No further progress can be reported on the proposal to the Town Council that they should deal with a central area comprising some 250 houses by way of clearance. Discussions were held with the Scottish Development Department on this and at the end of the year the Town Council's Architect had produced a layout drawing showing how this area could be developed. There is need to consider this as a matter of some urgency.

Apart from this area, 21 houses were reported to the Town Council as unfit.

Tillicoultry Burgh.

There are still some sub-standard houses in the town but the Town Council have plans for dealing with these in the near future.

New Houses.

The following new houses were completed during the year:-

Area.	Number of apartments.					Total.
	3	4	5	6	7 or more.	
County Landward	12	11	14	2	1	40
Alloa Burgh.	-	1	16	-	-	17
Alva Burgh.	3	3	-	-	-	6
Tillicoultry Burgh.	-	-	-	-	-	0
Dollar Burgh.	8	17	30	9	-	64
	23	32	60	11	1	127

In addition three applications were received for grant for three new agricultural workers houses and all were approved.

Improvement Grants.

There were five applications to the Landward Committee - one of which was refused. There were also five applications for standard grants - one of which was withdrawn.

Factories Act.

As required, a copy of the Annual Return made in respect of the administration of the above Act is included as an appendix to this Report.

There were factories on the register at the end of the year, all of which were inspected at least once. No serious contraventions of the regulations were noted but minor defects were drawn to the attention of the owners/occupiers and in every case this proved sufficient.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

Some preliminary steps were taken to implement the provisions of the above Act which will become operational early next year. It was agreed by the authorities in the area that the Sanitary Department should carry out the necessary work on their behalf.

This Act will be welcomed. At long last office workers will have the same protection as workers in factories have enjoyed for a long number of years.

Clean Air Act 1956.

Further progress was made in securing improvements to Industrial Boiler Premises. There is now only one chimney in the area which really causes concern. Warnings have been given about this and if these are not heeded a prosecution will undoubtedly follow. The position, therefore, on the industrial side is satisfactory.

It is unfortunate, however, that local authorities are still not over anxious to set up smoke control areas. There is no doubt that at first glance the arguments against taking such action appear sound but the arguments on the other hand for taking action are formidable.

There have been some minor skirmishes with industrialists installing new boiler plants in connection with chimney heights. Many architects and even boiler plant manufacturers seem unaware of the Memorandum on Chimney Heights prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Scottish Development Department.

Fortunately, it has always been possible so far to resolve any difficulties between the local authority and the industry concerned and satisfactory chimney heights have been agreed in each case. There were seven such cases during the year.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

Two applications for site licences were approved during the year. One in Alloa Burgh and one in the landward area. These related to individual caravans.

At the end of the year consideration was being given to a request for a site licence for four residential caravans in the landward area.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

BURGH OF ALLOA

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	1	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	107	68	1	-
ii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	6	17	-	-
Total	117	86	1	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
it of cleanliness (S.1.)					
rcrowding (S.2.)					
easonable Temperature (S.3.)					
dequate ventilation (S.4.)					
ffective Drainage of floors (S.6.)					
itary Conveniences (S.7.)					
Insufficient					
Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
Not separate for sexes					
er offences against the (not including offences ating to Out-work)					
Total	4	4	-	1	-

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

BURGH OF ALVA

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961. Part I of the Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	32	24	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	3	7	-	-
Total	35	31	2	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred: To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred: By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)					
Overcrowding (S.2.)					
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)					
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6.)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)					
Total	4	4	-	1	-

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

BURGH OF TILLICOULTRY

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	25	21	3	-
ii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	4	9	-	-
Total	29	30	3	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred: To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred: By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
t of cleanlinss (S.1.)					
rcrowding (S.2.)					
easonable Temperature (S.3.)					
dequate ventilation (S.4.)					
ffective Drainage of floors (S.6.)					
itary Conveniences (S.7.)					
Insufficient					
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes					
er offences against the (not including offences ating to Out-work)					
Total	3	3	-	-	-

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

BURGH OF DOLLAR

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-	-
i) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	8	3	-	-
i) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	1	3	-	-
Total	10	6	-	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
t of cleanliness (S.1.)					
rcrowding (S.2.)					
easonable Temperature (S.3.)					
iequate ventilation (S.4.)					
ffective Drainage of floors (S.6.)					
itary Conveniences (S.7.)					
Insufficient					
Unsuitable or defective					
Not separate for sexes					
er offences against the (not including offences ating to Out-work)					
Total	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

LANDWARD AREA

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	37	19	2	-
iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	12	22	-	-
Total	49	41	2	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
ant of cleanliness (S.1.)					
vercrowding (S.2.)					
reasonable Temperature (S.3.)					
adequate ventilation (S·4.)					
effective Drainage of floors (S.6.)					
nitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
a) Insufficient					
b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes					
ther offences against the ct (not including offences elating to Out-work)					
Total	2	2	-	-	-

Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfer) during 1963.

Cause of Death	All Ages Both Sexes	All Ages Males	All Ages Females	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks 1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasms	79	42	37	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	12	17	25	17	2
11. Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Diabetes mellitus	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
13. Anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other general diseases	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
15. Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	66	25	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	19	29	8
16. Non-meningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Other diseases of nervous system	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-
18. Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
20. Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	125	71	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	27	41	35	12
21. Other diseases of heart	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
22. Hypertensive heart disease	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
23. Other hypertensive disease	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1
24. Other circulatory disease	16	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	3
25. Influenza	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
26. Pneumonia (except of newborn)	17	6	11	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	1
27. Bronchitis	21	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	8	3	-
28. Other respiratory diseases	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-
29. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-
30. Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
32. Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Diarrhoea (except of newborn)/																

Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfer) during 1963 (Contd.).

Cause of Death	All Ages Both Sexes	Males	Females	Age Under 4 weeks	4 weeks 1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
33. Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
34. Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35. Other diseases of liver	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
36. Other digestive diseases	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
37. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
38. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
39. Other diseases of genito-urinary system	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
40. Puerperal sepsis including abortion with sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Other puerperal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
43. Congenital malformations	6	4	2	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	9	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Pneumonia of newborn	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Other infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Senility without mention of psychosis	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
50. Ill-defined and unknown causes	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
51. Suicide and self-inflicted injury	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-
52. Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
53. Other road vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54. Accidents in the home	9	2	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	1
55. Other violence	4	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
All causes	446	230	216	18	3	5	1	4	5	4	10	28	81	136	113	38

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

Weight at Birth	Premature live births												Premature still-births		
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a private maternity home										
					Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day.						
		Died				Died				Died			Born		
	Total Births	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In Hospital	At home	In private maternity home
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	10	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	14	4	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	-
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	42	6	5	1	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	16	1	-

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	Number of Sessions	Children on Register Year of Birth 1963	1962	Pre-1962	Total Attendances Year of Birth 1963	Pre-1963
Alloa	48	116	134	59	575	1,100
Alva	48	44	34	34	467	642
Clackmannan	26	45	32	36	218	385
Coalsnaughton	21	18	20	16	92	134
Dollar	22	7	20	40	27	177
Menstrie	22	15	24	13	132	316
Sauchie	21	52	60	42	254	547
Tillicoultry	48	54	71	88	416	1,130
Tullibody (Abercromby)	22	30	36	23	106	260
Tullibody (St. Serf's)	22	49	73	30	208	453
TOTAL	300	430	504	381	2,495	5,144

APPENDIX NO. 4

DENTAL TREATMENT

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

INSPECTION

	Pre-school Children	M. & C. W. Cases Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. examined	111	46	58
No. not requiring treatment	5	-	-
No. requiring treatment	106	46	58
No. accepting treatment	106	46	58
No. actually treated	106	46	58

Age Groups	Pre-school Children
1 year	6
2 years	9
3 years	40
4 years	50
5 years	6

Treatment	M. & C. W. and Pre-School Cases	
No. of appointments made	488	183
No. of appointments kept	454	182
No. of appointments broken	34	1
No. of new patients	104	111
No. of former patients	350	71
No. of fillings in temporary teeth	-	14
No. of fillings in permanent teeth	46	-
No. of extractions of temporary teeth	-	284
No. of extractions of permanent teeth	589	-
No. of dressings in temporary teeth	-	8
No. of dressings in permanent teeth	11	-
No. of $AgNO_3$ dressings in temporary teeth	-	-
No. of Dentures (full)	75 + 3 repairs 4 relines	
No. of Dentures (part)	11 + 1 repair	
General anaesthetics	33	55
Scalings	17	-
X-rays	7	-
Other operations	254	79

APPENDIX NO. 5

HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

(1) Number of home visits and cases

Visited by Health Visitors, i.e. Certificated Health Visitors and others doing health visiting work	No. of Cases (1)	No. of Visits (2)
1. Expectant Mothers	552	1,940
2. Children born in 1963	777	6,026
3. Children born in 1962	971	7,628
4. Children born 1958-61	2,700	10,636
5. School children	535	542
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	273 (183)	2,288 (247)
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	29	29
7. (a) Mental Health: care and aftercare	75 (63)	224 (197)
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	8	10
8. (a) Other hospital aftercare	259 (245)	267 (251)
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	-	-
9. Tuberculous households	276	1,268
10. Other infectious diseases	76	77
11. Other	167	168

Figures in brackets in 6 (a), 7 (a), and 8 (a) are included in the total for that category and refer to routine visits to patients whose names occur on hospital discharge lists.

HOME NURSING.

DISTRICT	Cases	M.	F.	Age Groups					Nursing Procedure					Period of Care					TOTAL VISITS
				-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65+	General Nursing	Gyn.	Dressings	Injections	Other	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	Over 6 months	
ALLOA	187	52	135	4	6	21	46	110	71	9	34	56	17	43	50	23	25	46	8,811
* ALVA & MENSTRIE	150	47	103	17	5	35	42	51	32	3	30	77	8	49	46	12	15	28	2,771
* CLACKMANNAN & DISTRICT	62	26	36	11	3	14	12	22	11	1	29	12	9	36	16	4	3	3	620
* DOLLAR	52	15	37	2	1	3	8	38	20	4	13	8	7	15	13	11	3	10	1,516
SAUCHIE & FISHCROSS	89	33	56	10	1	20	30	28	32	2	20	27	8	30	29	10	7	13	2,475
TILLICOULTRY	192	58	134	8	7	33	43	101	41	18	34	70	29	82	52	32	14	12	2,779
TULLIBODY & CAMBUS	87	20	67	5	3	41	20	18	12	2	14	54	5	37	23	6	9	12	1,681
TOTAL	819	251	568	57	26	167	201	368	219	39	174	304	83	292	229	98	76	124	20,653

* Nurses also do Health Visiting and School Nursing.

APPENDIX NO. 7

PRIMARY VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - AT AUTHORITY'S CLINICS

Year of Birth	Number who have completed a full course of primary vaccination or immunisation against								
	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not Examined"						
1963	-	-						-	173
1962	66	-						-	262
1961	17	1						-	24
1960	4	-						-	9
1959	2	-						-	2
1958	-	-						21	-
1957	-	-						77	-
1956 or earlier	-	-						16	-

MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS - AT AUTHORITY'S CLINICS

Year of Birth	Number receiving maintenance inoculations against								
	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not Examined"						
1963	-	-		-				-	-
1962	-	-		-				-	-
1961	-	-		-				-	277
1960	-	-		-				-	275
1959	1	-		-				14	4
1958	-	-		-				499	-
1957	-	-		-				194	-
1956	-	-		-				-	-
1955	-	-		-				-	-
1954	1	-		6				536	-
1953 or earlier	309	2		-				561	-

APPENDIX NO. 9

PRIMARY VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

Year of Birth	Number who have completed a full course of primary vaccination or immunisation against								
	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not Examined"						
1963	8	1							49
1962	30	8							104
1961	5	1							10
1960	1	-							2
1959	1	-							-
1958	1	-							-
1957	-	-							1
1956 or earlier	38	-							-

MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS - GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Year of Birth	Number receiving maintenance inoculations against								
	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not Examined"						
1963	-	-							-
1962	-	-							-
1961	-	-							6
1960	1	-							7
1959	-	-							4
1958	1	-							2
1957	2	-							5
1956	5	-							-
1955	1	-							-
1954	5	-							3
1953 or earlier	216	10							7

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Oral Vaccination by Local Authority Staff

	1963	1962	1961	1954-60	1943-53	Expectant Mothers	Adults 1933-42	Adults 1920-32	Adults Others
1st Dose	153	275	11	33	2	17	6	6	1
2nd Dose	120	277	14	38	9	18	6	2	1
3rd Dose	94	250	23	50	19	16	12	11	9
Reinforcing Dose after 2 Salk	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	13	11
Reinforcing Dose after 3 Salk	-	-	-	331	4	-	-	2	-
2nd Oral Dose after 2 Salk	-	-	92	240	-	-	-	-	-

Oral and Salk Vaccination by Family Doctors

1st Dose	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	8	6
2nd Dose	-	1	-	3	5	-	4	5	10
3rd Dose	27	101	20	15	26	-	46	70	314
Reinforcing Dose after 2 Salk	-	-	20	26	10	-	14	20	4
Reinforcing Dose after 3 Salk	-	-	2	185	300	-	63	70	14
2nd Oral Dose after 2 Salk	-	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-
1st Injections	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-
2nd Injections	-	-	-	1	7	-	3	3	-
3rd Injections	-	-	6	10	2	-	7	9	-
4th Injections	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX NO. 12

TUBERCULOSIS.

PART 1 - RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

1. - RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Age-groups									
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	5
Females	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	6
Total	-	-	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	11

11. - RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED

	Age-groups									
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	5
Females	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	6
Total	-	-	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	11

111. - NUMBER OF NEW CASES IN TABLE 11 ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE YEAR

	Under 15 years	15 to under 45	45 and over	Total
Males	1	1	3	5
Females	-	5	-	5
Total	1	6	3	10

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

IV. - NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO, DISCHARGED FROM OR DYING IN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS, SANATORIA OR WARDS IN OTHER HOSPITALS RESERVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

	In hospital on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in Hospital	In hospital on December 31
Male	-	1	1	-	-
nder 15 years Female	-	-	-	-	-
Male	1	3	4	-	-
5 - 45 years Female	1	7	8	-	-
Male	3	7	5	1	4
5 years and over Female	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	18	18	1	4

V. - NUMBER OF PATIENTS DYING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION OTHER THAN THAT RESERVED FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

NIL.

VI. - NUMBER ON WAITING LIST FOR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL AT 31st DECEMBER

(Respiratory Tuberculosis)

(Relating only to patients waiting for more than two weeks)

Under 15	Males	-
	Females	-
Adults	Males	-
	Females	-
Total		-

PART II - NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS/

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

PART 11 - NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

V11. - RETURN OF CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
ıles	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
emales	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ɔtal	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	4

V111. - NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR AND CONFIRMED TO BE SUFFERING FROM ACTIVE NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

		-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Abdominal	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningeal	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miliary Tuberculosis	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bones and Joints	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superficial Glands	Males	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Genito-urinary Organs	Males	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Organs	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	4

PART 111 - TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS/

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

PART III - TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

X.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
umber of persons who died from tuberculosis of whom:-				
ot notified or notified only at or after death	-	-	-	-
otified less than 1 month before death	-	-	-	-
otified from 1 to 3 months before death	-	-	-	-
otified from 3 to 6 months before death	-	-	-	-
otified from 6 to 12 months before death	-	-	-	-
otified from 1 to 2 years before death	2	-	-	-
otified over 2 years before death	1	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-	-

PART 1V - THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

. - PERSONS RESIDENT IN AREA AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963, KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included)

		-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
espiratory	Males	-	-	6	4	18	18	20	20	8	94
	Females	-	-	3	16	29	29	17	2	1	97
on-Respiratory	Males	-	-	1	3	1	6	1	-	1	13
	Females	-	-	-	2	4	4	1	-	1	12

APPENDIX NO. 13

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Return of Cases of Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)

Notified during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

ISEASE	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health										
	At age - Years										
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Removed to Hospital	Not removed to Hospital
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ysentery	17	1	7	5	2	1	-	1	-	6	11
rysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ood Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
phthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
neumonia, Acute Influenzal	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	6	9	2
neumonia, Acute Primary	64	14	6	5	4	2	3	11	19	59	5
neumonia (Not otherwise notifiable)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
carlet Fever	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
hooping Cough	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	100	18	14	11	7	5	3	16	26	78	22

REPORT

on the

School Health Services

For the Year ending 31st July, 1963

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

11. General Statistics

A. Number of Schools - 23

B. Number of children in average attendance:-

School	Average No. on Roll	Average No. in Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
Abercromby School, Tullibody	294.3	277.1	94.1
Alloa Academy Primary	152.	142.5	93.7
Alloa Academy Secondary	668.6	645.8	96.6
Alva Academy	562.9	528.6	93.6
Banchory School, Tullibody	247.9	232.	93.6
Clackmannan	325.7	299.5	91.95
Coalsnaughton	133.8	124.8	93.3
Dollar Public	156.	144.	92.4
Fishcross	87.7	80.9	92.2
Forebraes Secondary School, Alloa	567.1	529.4	93.4
Forestmill	11.7	10.8	92.3
Grange Secondary School, Alloa	579.7	519.9	90.
Ludgate, Alloa	32.74	31.08	94.9
Menstrie	141.86	134.62	94.9
Occupational Centre	21.2	20.9	98.5
Park School, Alloa	382.	355.	92.9
St. John's School, Alloa	208.4	196.7	94.4
St. Mungo's School, Alloa	682.38	631.64	92.6
St. Serf's School, Tullibody	274.7	257.16	93.6
Sauchie School	525.1	488.6	93.
South School, Alloa	158.81	146.14	92.02
Sunnyside School, Alloa	495.5	468.6	94.6
Tillicoultry	590.7	563.3	95.3
	7,300.79	6,829.04	93.5

111. SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS and

1V. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Fully described in a previous report.

V. MEDICAL INSPECTION FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS

Fully described in a previous report.

V1. THE FINDINGS OF SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

A. General Review

Presence of Parents

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 791 for the 1,762 children examined or 44.32 per cent as compared with 44.27 per cent last year.

The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age-groups:-

	1963	1962
Age 5	85 per cent	86.48 per cent
Age 9	47.6 per cent	43.22 per cent
Age 13	2.7 per cent	2.92 per cent
Age 16	-	-

Average Heights and Weights/

Average Heights and Weights

The average heights and weights for all groups are satisfactory.

1 and 2 Clothing and footwear

No child was found to have defective clothing or footwear.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	-	-
% defective	-	

3. Cleanliness

Only three children were noted to be defective in this respect at Routine Inspection.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	3	-
% defective	0.17%	

The supervision of cleanliness of all school children was maintained by the regular visits of the inspectresses to all schools. There was an increase noted in the number found to be verminous. It is obviously undesirable to consider any relaxation of the system of inspection.

	1st Term	2nd Term	3rd Term	Total
Number of examinations for cleanliness	21,413	17,497	19,121	58,031
Number of examinations where Nits were found	101	96	127	324
Number of examinations where Vermin were found	7	5	6	18
Number of re-examinations on account of uncleanliness	198	143	114	455
Number of treatments for uncleanliness	78	67	83	228
Number of Registered Letters sent	2	2	2	6
Number of Home Visits	45	44	33	122

4. Skin Conditions

The number of skin conditions has decreased from thirty cases last year to twenty-five this year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	25	6
% defective	1.42%	

5. Nutritional State

Forty-two children were considered to be suffering from minor degrees of malnutrition compared with eighty-five last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	42	-
% defective	2.38%	

6./

6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy

Twenty-nine children were noted with unhealthy mouths and teeth.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	29	-
% defective	1.64%	

7. Naso-pharyngeal Conditions

One hundred were considered to have abnormal conditions of the naso-pharynx. Fifty of these suffered from enlarged and/or infected tonsils and adenoids. Twenty-five from nasal conditions (mostly Catarrh) and twenty-five from enlarged glands.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	100	10
% defective	5.67%	

8. Eyes

(a) External Diseases

The number of children with external diseases of the eye was 31 compared with 29 last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	31	2
% defective	1.76%	

(b) Defective Vision

At routine inspection 38 children were referred for refraction.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,054	
No. defective	69	14
% defective	6.55%	

In addition the visual acuity of the 7-year old group was tested during the summer term for the school population, and 23 out of 592 examined showed a visual acuity of 6/12 and worse, and were referred for refraction.

The screening of 5-year old children with the 'E Test' continued. Of the 708 children tested 12 were referred for refraction, five of whom were prescribed with spectacles.

9. Ears

(a) Diseases

There were two cases of otorrhoea, compared with three last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	2	3
% defective	0.11%	

(b)/

(b) Defective Hearing

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
Grade I (Conversational voice heard at 20 ft. and over).	39	6
Grade IIa (Can be educated in ordinary class if seated near the teacher).	7	4
Grade IIb (Special School Education required).	-	-
Grade III (Special School Education required).	-	-

(c) The Early Ascertainment of Deafness

Routine age groups, 5's, 9's and 13 years were tested, and the 7-year old age group. Two thousand eight hundred and nine were examined during the year. Details are shown in Table No. V.

The number of children with defective hearing is shown in the Table of Exceptional Children.

The Audiometer is regularly tested and overhauled at the Physics Laboratory of the Western Regional Hospital Board.

10. Speech

Five children were found to have speech defects.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	5	-
% defective	0.28%	

11. Mental and Nervous Conditions

Fourteen children were considered to be suffering from mental and nervous conditions, compared with twenty-nine last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	14	1
% defective	0.79%	

12. Circulatory System

Five children were fould to have disease of the circulatory system.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	5	1
% defective	0.28%	

13./

13. Lungs

Children with lung diseases numbered sixteen compared with thirteen last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	16	-
% defective	0.91%	

14. Deformities

The number of children with deformities numbered fifteen, compared with seventeen last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	15	3
% defective	0.85%	

15. Infectious Diseases

No cases of infectious diseases were found at Routine Inspection.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	-	
No. defective	-	-
% defective	-	

16. Other Diseases or Defects

Ten children were found to be suffering from other diseases or defects.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,762	
No. defective	10	13
% defective	0.57%	

17. Conclusion

Of the children examined 89.78 per cent were considered to be free from defects, compared with 88.88 per cent last year. One hundred and three children were notified to the parents as requiring treatment, compared with one hundred and twenty-eight last year.

V11./

VII.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

A. Minor Ailments

Information is available of the number of children treated in Local Authority Clinics and as in-patients in hospital. No information is available about cases treated by General Practitioners or as hospital out-patients.

No. of cases treated:-

		No. treated in Local Authority Clinics	No. treated in Hospital (in-patient)
(1)	Cuts, bruises, sprains and minor injuries, etc.	2,137	38
(2)	Diseases of the ear	63	1
(3)	Diseases of the eye, excluding defective vision	85	2
(4)	Diseases of the skin:-		
	Ringworm (scalp)	-	-
	X-ray treatment	-	-
	Other treatment	2	-
	Ringworm (body)	-	-
	Scabies	27	-
	Impetigo	15	-
	Other diseases	546	2
		2,875	43

Total Attendances at Authority's Clinics - 4,509

B. Defective Vision and Squint

	School	Pre-School
Number examined by Eye Specialist	1,277	199
Number requiring glasses in the following groups	265	20

Age Group	Systematics	Specials	Re-exams
Under 5	14	-	6
Entrants	9	-	-
7 +	8	33	200
9 +	6		
13 +	9		
16 +	-		

No of cases treated in Hospital:-

(1) Defective Vision and Squint - 20

(2) Other Diseases of the Eye - 2

(3) Orthoptist treatment at Stirling Royal Infirmary - 101

C./

C. Ear, Nose and Throat Operations:- 297

Of these, 278 were removal of tonsils and adenoids, and 19 were other operations.

D. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

All cases with orthopaedic or postural defects were referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist, who holds a clinic in the Health Department each month for school and pre-school children.

Out-patient treatment was carried out at school orthopaedic and posture clinics by the Physiotherapist under the guidance of the Orthopaedic Specialist. Minor corrective splinting and plaster work was also carried out.

	School	Pre-School
Number of children examined by Specialist	85	82
Number of attendances	131	125
Number of children treated in Hospital or attending other clinics	7	-
Massage Clinic		
Number of children treated	94	25
Number of attendances	809	303
Ultra Violet Light Clinic		
Number of children treated	15	9
Number of attendances	248	124

ORTHOPAEDIC CASES IN AGE-GROUPS (CLINIC CASES)

Diagnosis	Under 5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15+ yrs.
Arthrogryphosis	-	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	2	2	-
Spastic	2	3	2	-
Talipes	1	2	2	-
Perthes Disease	-	1	1	-
Congenital Deformities	4	2	1	-
Osteochondritis	-	1	1	-
Synovitis	-	-	1	-
Foot Strain	-	2	3	-
Bow Legs	6	-	-	-
Knock Knees	22	2	-	-
Hallux Valgus	-	-	2	-
Hen Toes	7	1	-	-
Calcaneo Valgus	4	1	-	-
Delayed Walking	1	-	-	-
Flat Feet	1	-	-	-
Fragilitas Ossium	-	1	-	-
Hammer Toes	-	1	1	-
Others	34	26	23	-
	82	46	39	-

V111. DENTAL REPORT

General

Four thousand five hundred and twenty two children were examined at school inspections and 2,593 (57.34%) were found to have remediable dental defects and of these 1,897 (73.15%) accepted treatment in the local authority clinics.

There were 1,071 attendances for emergency treatment for the relief of pain.

Among the children treated, following routine school inspections, one required full upper and lower dentures, another a full upper denture and 38 required partial dentures. A few of these partial dentures were required as the result of accidents and not dental disease.

It has been shown that dental decay can be reduced by as much as 50% by the addition of fluorides (1 part per million) to the public water supply and it is hoped this will be done in the near future.

Orthodontics

Eighty children made 365 attendances to have their malaligned teeth treated and of these 36 were completed during the year and treatment is continuing for the remaining 44.

Staff

One Dental Officer joined the staff in October, 1962 bringing the total to two full-time Dental Officers.

An Orthodontist attends 2 half days per month and an anaesthetist attends on a sessional basis as required.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT/

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

1. No of children inspected by the Dental Officer:-

Age	Systematic Examinations	Special and Emergency Cases Inspected	Total
4	3	6	9
5	594	105	699
6	534	106	640
7	463	86	549
8	517	98	615
9	506	96	602
10	503	83	586
11	465	89	554
12	319	81	400
13	283	104	387
14	273	144	417
15	51	59	110
16	8	14	22
17	3	-	3
18	-	-	-
	4,522	1,071	5,593

DETAILS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Analysis of Inspection

	ROUTINE INSPECTION					SPECIAL AND EMERGENCY CASES	
Age	No. Exam.	No. Req.	%	No. Accept.	%	No. Reqd.	No. Accept.
4	3	3	100	3	100	6	6
5	594	176	29.62	142	80.68	104	104
6	534	220	41.19	176	80.0	100	100
7	463	281	60.69	192	68.32	80	80
8	517	304	58.80	224	73.68	98	98
9	506	326	64.42	237	72.69	90	90
10	503	298	59.24	210	70.46	78	78
11	465	277	59.56	210	75.81	85	85
12	319	234	73.35	163	69.65	77	77
13	283	208	73.49	137	65.86	102	102
14	273	207	75.82	148	71.49	136	136
15	51	48	94.11	44	91.66	58	58
16	8	8	100	8	100	14	14
17	3	3	100	3	100	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,522	2,593	57.34	1,897	73.15	1,028	1,028

Analysis of Treatment/

Analysis of Treatment

Nature of Work Done	Routine	Special and Emergency	Total
Visits to School (No. of sessions)	37	-	37
Attendances at Surgery	803	-	803
Children Inspected at School	4,129	-	4,129
Children Inspected at Clinic	-	-	-
No. of Casuals Inspected	-	1,071	1,071
No. of Casuals Treated	-	-	-
No. of Appointments made	4,199	1,071	5,270
No. of Appointments broken	562	-	562
1st Visits	1,127	1,071	2,198
2nd or Subsequent Visits	2,510	-	2,150
Completed Treatments	1,381	494	1,875
TREATMENT			
No. of Fillings - Permanent Teeth	2,278	26	2,304
No. of Fillings - Temporary Teeth	61	9	70
No. of Teeth Filled - Permanent	2,119	26	2,145
No. of teeth filled - Temporary	59	9	68
No. of Root Fillings	3	-	3
No. of Dressings			
Permanent Teeth	450	67	517
Temporary Teeth	17	25	42
No. of Extractions			
Permanent Teeth (for caries)	772	220	992
Permanent Teeth (for Orthodontics)	44	-	44
Temporary Teeth	1,151	305	1,456
Anaesthetics			
Local	425	450	875
General	378	5	383
No. of Crowns	7	-	7
No. of Dentures			
Partial	38	-	38
" (repairs)	8	7	15
Full	3	-	3
No. of Scalings and Gum Treatments	50	14	64
No. of Silver Nitrate Applications			
Permanent Teeth	6	-	6
Temporary Teeth	8	2	10
No. of X-rays	30	24	54
Orthodontics			
Impressions	60	-	60
Appliance Inserted	46	-	46
Cases Completed	36	-	36
No. of X-rays	9	-	9
Other Operations			
Permanent	511	417	928
Temporary	-	1	1

Dental Staff

	Dental Surgeons	Dental Hygienists and Ancillaries	Dental Surgery Assistants
Establishment of posts agreed by Council	3	-	3
No. in post at 30/6 - Whole-time	2	-	2
- Part-time	-	-	-
Whole-time equivalent of part-time	-	-	-
Total whole-time equivalent	1 10/12	-	2
No. of vacancies being advertised	1	-	1
Total half-days worked during year ending 31/7			
(a) in School Health Service) (b) in Maternity and Child Welfare Service)	844	-	844

Allocation of Time

Estimated number of half-days occupied in -

Inspection	37	-	-
Dental Health Education	-	-	-
Treatment (other than orthodontics)	771	-	-
Orthodontic treatment by Dental Officer	15	-	-
Administration	21	-	-
Absence due to illness	8	-	-
Total	852	-	-

Orthodontic treatment by visiting orthodontist 20

IX./

IX Special Schools and Classes

There is a Special School at Ludgate, Alloa, for mentally retarded children. During the year 34 pupils were in attendance, and 22 children were at the Occupational Centre in Sauchie.

X Arrangements for Physical Education and Personal Hygiene

As in previous years children were in residence at Dounan's Camp, Aberfoyle, for the month of March. These children were from Sunnyside, Menstrie, Abercromby, Banchory, St. Mungo's, St. Serf's and Fishcross Schools. In addition, children from Alloa Academy Primary, Clackmannan, Alva Academy, Tillicoultry, Park, Sauchie, St. John's, Coalsnaughton, Dollar and South Schools, attended Middleton Camp School, Gorebridge in June.

Provision of Mid-day Meals

The provision of two course dinners to all schools in the County continued throughout the year, at a charge of 1/-d per day, the meals being supplied from the Central Kitchen at Tillicoultry, and the Kitchens at Alloa Academy, Banchory School, Forebraes School, St. Serf's School and St. Mungo's School.

The number of pupils taking meals as shown in the annual return to the Scottish Education Department was 1,896

Dining Halls

Dining rooms are in use at the undernoted schools:-

Alva Academy
Coalsnaughton
Clackmannan
Dollar
Sunnyside, Alloa
Sauchie
Park, Alloa
Abercromby, Tullibody
Alloa Academy (Secondary)
St. Mungo's R.C., Alloa
St. Serf's Tullibody
Fishcross
Forebraes, Alloa
Banchory, Tullibody
Menstrie
Tillicoultry
Grange, Alloa
Occupational Centre, Sauchie
Ludgate, Alloa
Forestmill
St. John's, Alloa
Alloa Academy (Primary)
South, Alloa

Milk in Schools Scheme

This scheme which provides for the issue of free milk to school pupils operated during the whole session. One third of a pint of milk is provided daily for each child participating. During the session the number of children taking milk as shown in the Annual return to the Scottish Education Department was 6,308.

All schools in the County take part in the scheme.

Supply of Footwear, Clothing, etc.

During the year 64 children were supplied with footwear and/or clothing by the Education Committee.

INSPECTION/

INSPECTION CLINICS

Condition		No. of Cases Excluded from School	No. of Cases not Excluded from School	Total
Impetigo		-	-	-
Scabies		-	-	-
Favus and Ringworm		-	-	-
Other Skin Affections		-	-	-
Verminous Cases		-	-	-
Infectious Diseases		-	-	-
Affections of the Throat		-	-	-
" " " Glands		-	-	-
" " " Eyes	Conjunctivitis	-	-	-
	Blepharitis	-	-	-
Otorrhoea		-	1	1
Affections of Heart and Anaemia		-	-	-
" " Lungs	Bronchitis	-	-	-
	Tuberculosis	-	-	-
	Suspected T.B.	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-
" " Nervous System	Chorea			
	Epilepsy	-	-	-
" " Non-Pulmonary T.B.	Skin	-	-	-
	Glands	-	-	-
	Bones	-	-	-
Other Conditions		-	3	3
		-	4	4
Re-examinations		-	-	-
		-	4	4

TABLE I

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED

	Systematic Examinations	Other Systematic Examinations
(a) Entrants (aged about 5)		
Boys	355	14
Girls	353	12
Born in year 1953 (aged nine +)		
Boys	190	19
Girls	171	10
Born in year 1949 (aged thirteen +)		
Boys	298	15
Girls	319	5
Born in year 1946 (aged sixteen +)		
Boys	42	-
Girls	34	-
	1,762	75
Total	1,837	
(b) Cases specially presented	53	
Re-examinations	4,072	
	5,962	

The total number examined last year was 5,782.

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED AT SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS, WHO WERE NOTIFIED TO PARENTS AS REQUIRING TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL CARIES).

Entrants	36
Second Age Group	33
Third Age Group	26
Secondary Age Group	4
Other Systematic Examinations	4
	103

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number and percentage of children affected in each age-group.

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All ages Boys	All ages Girls
	1,762	355	353	190	171	298	319	42	34	885	877
1. Clothing:-											
Unsatisfactory		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%		-		-		-		-		-	
2. Footgear:-											
Unsatisfactory		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%		-		-		-		-		-	
3. Cleanliness of:-											
(a) Head:-											
Dirty, Nits or Vermin		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11
(b) Body:-											
Dirty		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
		0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	-
Verminous		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
%		(0.42)		-		-		-		(0.17)	

4. Conditions of Skin/

Nature of Defect	examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Age-group Boys	Age-group Girls	Age-group Boys	Age-group Girls	Age-group Boys	Age-group Girls	All ages Boys	All ages Girls
4. Conditions of Skin:-	1,762	355	353	190	171	298	319	42	34	885	877
(a) Head:-											
Ringworm		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
Other Diseases		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
		-	-	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	0.11	-
(b) Body:-											
Ringworm		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
Impetigo		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
Scabies		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	0.11
Other Diseases		7	5	4	-	3	1	-	-	14	6
		1.97	1.42	2.10	-	1.01	0.31	-	-	1.58	0.68
	Totals	10	5	4	-	4	2	-	-	18	7
	%	(2.12)		(1.11)		(0.97)		-		(1.42)	
5. Nutritional State:-											
Slightly Defective		5	3	4	3	10	15	-	2	19	23
		1.41	0.85	2.10	1.75	3.35	4.70	-	5.88	2.15	2.62
Bad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	5	3	4	3	10	15	-	2	19	23
	%	(1.13)		(1.94)		(4.05)		(2.63)		(2.38)	

6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy/.

Nature of Defect	examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All ages Boys	All ages Girls
	1,762	355	353	190	171	298	319	42	34	885	877
6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy:-		6	12	2	1	3	5	-	-	11	18
		1.69	3.40	1.05	0.58	1.01	1.57	-	-	1.24	2.05
		% (2.54)		(0.83)		(1.30)		-		(1.64)	
7. Naso-Pharynx:-											
(a) Nose:-											
(Obstruction (for observation)		9	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	13	9
		2.53	2.27	2.10	0.58	-	-	-	-	1.47	1.03
Obstruction (probably adenoids for operation)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Conditions		1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
		0.28	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.23
(b) Throat:-											
Tonsils requiring observation		22	22	4	1	-	1	-	-	26	24
		6.20	6.23	2.10	0.58	-	0.31	-	-	2.94	2.74
Tonsils requiring operation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Conditions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Glands:-											
Requiring observation		12	10	2	-	-	1	-	-	14	11
		3.38	2.83	1.05	-	-	0.31	-	-	1.58	1.25
Requiring operation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		44	42	10	2	-	2	-	-	54	46
		% (12.15)		(3.32)		(0.32)		-		(5.67)	

8. Eyes/

Nature of Defect	examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Age-group Boys	Age-group Girls	Age-group Boys	Age-group Girls	Age-group Boys	Age-group Girls	All ages Boys	All ages Girls
	1,762	355	353	190	171	298	319	42	34	885	877
8. Eyes:-											
(a) External Diseases:-											
Blepharitis		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
		-	-	-	0.58	0.33	-	-	-	0.11	0.11
Conjunctivitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corneal Opacities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strabismus		15	7	-	1	-	3	-	-	15	11
		4.22	1.98	-	0.58	-	0.94	-	-	1.69	1.25
Other Diseases		1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
		0.28	0.28	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	0.22	0.11
	Totals	16	8	-	2	2	3	-	-	18	13
	%	(3.39)		(0.55)		(0.81)		-		(1.76)	
(b) Defective Vision:-											
Total number subjected to routine vision testing.	1,054	-	-	190	171	298	319	42	34	530	524
Fair vision, 6/9 or 6/12 in better eye with or without spectacles		-	-	9	16	13	22	1	2	23	40
		-	-	4.74	9.36	4.36	6.90	2.38	5.88	4.33	7.63
Bad vision, 6/18 or worse in better eye with or without spectacles.		-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	5	1
		-	-	-	-	0.67	-	7.14	2.94	0.94	0.19
	Totals	-	-	9	16	15	22	4	3	28	41
	%	-		(6.92)		(6.00)		(9.21)		(6.55)	

Recommended/

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All ages Boys	All ages Girls
	1,762	355	353	190	171	298	319	42	34	885	877
Recommended for refraction		1 0.28	1 0.28	8 4.21	10 5.84	9 3.02	7 2.19	1 2.38	1 2.94	19 2.15	19 2.17
	%	(0.28)		(4.99)		(2.59)		(2.63)		(2.16)	
No. wearing spectacles		9 2.53	9 2.55	15 7.89	20 11.69	37 12.42	46 14.42	10 23.81	3 8.82	71 8.02	78 8.89
	%	(2.54)		(9.69)		(13.45)		(17.10)		(8.46)	
9. Ears:-											
(a) Diseases:-											
Otorrhoea		1 0.28	- -	- -	- -	1 0.33	- -	- -	- -	2 0.22	- -
Other Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
	%	(0.14)		-		(0.16)		-		(0.11)	

(b) Defective Hearing/

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All ages Boys	All ages Girls
	1,762	355	353	190	171	298	319	42	34	885	877
(b) Defective Hearing:-											
Grade I		3	2	10	2	16	6	-	-	29	10
		0.84	0.57	5.26	1.16	5.37	1.88	-	-	3.28	1.14
Grade IIa		-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	3	3
		-	-	1.05	-	0.33	0.94	-	-	0.34	0.34
Grade IIb		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade III		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	3	2	12	2	17	9	-	-	32	13
	%	(0.71)		(3.88)		(4.21)		-		(2.55)	
10. Speech:-											
Defective Articulation		1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
		0.28	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.34
Stammering		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
	Totals	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
	%	(0.71)		-		-		-		(0.28)	

11. Mental/

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All ages Boys	All ages Girls
	1,762	355	353	190	171	298	319	42	34	885	877
11. Mental and Nervous Condition:-											
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendance, absence or other extrinsic cause)		1 0.28	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 0.11	- -
(b) Dull (intrinsically)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Mentally defective (educable)		- -	- -	2 1.05	- -	1 0.33	- -	- -	- -	3 0.34	- -
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable)		- -	1 0.28	- -	- -	- -	1 0.31	- -	- -	- -	2 0.23
(e) Highly nervous or unstable		- -	7 1.98	1 0.53	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 0.11	7 0.80
(f) Difficult in behaviour		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		1	8	3	-	1	1	-	-	5	9
	%	(1.27)		(0.83)		(0.32)		-		(0.79)	

12. Circulatory System/

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All ages Boys	All ages Girls
	1,762	355	353	190	171	298	319	42	34	885	877
12. Circulatory System:-											
(a) Organic Heart Diseases:-											
(1) Congenital		2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
		0.56	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.11
(2) Acquired		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
		-	-	-	-	0.33	0.31	-	-	0.11	0.11
(b) Functional Conditions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Anaemia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	2
	%	(0.42)		-		(0.32)		-		(0.28)	
13. Lungs:-											
Chronic bronchitis		3	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	7	5
		0.84	1.42	0.53	-	1.01	-	-	-	0.79	0.57
Suspected tuberculosis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases		2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
		0.56	0.28	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.23
	Totals	5	6	1	1	3	-	-	-	9	7
	%	(1.55)		(0.55)		(0.49)		-		(0.91)	

14. Deformities/

Nature of Defect	examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Age-group Boys	Age-group Girls	Age-group Boys	Age-group Girls	Age-group Boys	Age-group Girls	All ages Boys	All ages Girls
	1,762	355	353	190	171	298	319	42	34	885	877
14. Deformities:-											
(a) Congenital		4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
		1.13	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.34
(b) Acquired (Infantile paralysis)		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
		-	-	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	0.11	-
(c) Acquired (Probable rickets)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Acquired (Other causes)		-	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	3	4
		-	0.57	0.53	0.58	0.67	0.31	-	-	0.34	0.46
	Totals	4	5	1	1	3	1	-	-	8	7
	%	(1.27)		(0.55)		(0.65)		-		(0.85)	
15. Infectious Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Other Diseases or Defects		4	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	4
		1.13	0.85	0.53	-	0.33	0.31	-	-	0.68	0.46
	%	(0.99)		(0.28)		(0.32)		-		(0.57)	

Systematic Medical Examinations

Classification	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I. Children free from defects	617	87.15	333	92.24	560	90.76	72	94.74	1,582	89.78
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from:-										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	2	0.28	10	2.77	16	2.59	-	-	28	1.59
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment; or	16	2.26	3	0.83	7	1.13	-	-	26	1.48
(c) Both (a) and (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	2.54	13	3.60	23	3.72	-	-	54	3.07
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	18	2.54	1	0.28	14	2.27	-	-	33	1.87
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III. distinguishing cases:-										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	54	7.63	12	3.32	15	2.43	4	5.26	85	4.83
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g. without complete restoration of function	1	0.14	2	0.55	5	0.81	-	-	8	0.45
Total	55	7.77	14	3.87	20	3.24	4	5.26	93	5.28
Total number of children examined	708	100%	361	100%	617	100%	76	100%	1,762	100%

TABLE IV

Return of ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN of School Age in the Area

DISABILITY	At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	At No Schools or Institutions	At Hospital or Other Institutions	Total
Blind	-	-	-	6	6
Partially Sighted:-					
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g. cataract, ulceration etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enought to be taught in an ordinary school	-	-	-	-	-
Deaf:-					
Grade I	124	-	-	-	124
Grade IIa	30	-	-	-	30
Grade IIb	-	-	-	-	-
Grade III	-	3	-	10	13
Defective Speech:-					
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	2	-	-	-	2
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	-	-	-	-	-
Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years):-					
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	-	31	-	-	31
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	-	12	-	5	17
(c) Maladjusted	-	-	-	2	2
Epilepsy:-					
(a) Mild and occasional	7	-	-	-	7
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	-	-	-	1	1

Physically/

DISABILITY	At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	At no Schools or Institutions	At Hospital or Other Institutions	Total
Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years):-					
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) General orthopaedic conditions	27	-	1	2	30
(c) Organic heart disease	16	-	-	-	16
(d) Other causes of ill-health	69	-	2	-	71
Multiple defects:-					
I	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	1	-	-	1
IV	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	1	1	-	2
VI	-	-	-	-	-
VII	-	-	-	-	-
VIII	-	-	-	-	-
IX	-	2	-	-	2
X	-	-	-	-	-
XI	-	9	3	-	12

AVERAGE/

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

	Age Group			
	5	9	13	16
Boys				
Average Age in Years	$5^{1}/12$	$9^{8}/12$	$13^{7}/12$	$16^{7}/12$
Number examined	355	190	298	42
Height in inches	42.3	52.4	60.6	67.4
Weight in lbs.	42.4	67.9	102.1	142.5
Girls				
Average Age in Years	$5^{1}/12$	$9^{8}/12$	$13^{8}/12$	$16^{7}/12$
Number examined	353	171	319	34
Height in inches	41.7	52.0	60.6	63.1
Weight in lbs.	40.6	65.6	104.9	125.7

Attendances of Parents at School Medical Inspections

Age 5	85.0%
Age 9	47.6%
Age 13	2.7%
Age 16	-

TABLE V

Audiometric Tests - 1962-63

Term	Total	1957 (5 years)				1955 (7 years)				1953 (9 years)				1949 (13 years)				Specials			
		Tested	Failed	Graded		Tested	Failed	Graded		Tested	Failed	Graded		Tested	Failed	Graded		Tested	Failed	Graded	
				I	IIa			I	IIa			I	IIa			I	IIa			I	IIa
Sept. 1962	867	286	4	3	1	263	6	6	-	293	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	25	5	4	1
Jan. 1963	918	207	2	1	1	248	5	4	1	221	5	5	-	217	5	5	-	25	3	1	2
Apr. 1963	1,024	183	4	3	1	195	1	1	-	195	4	3	1	398	7	5	2	53	2	1	1
	2,809	676	10	7	3	706	12	11	1	709	15	14	1	615	12	10	2	103	10	6	4
Percentage			1.48	1.03	0.44		1.7	1.55	0.14		2.11	1.97	0.14		1.95	1.63	0.32		9.71	5.83	3.88

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